

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1759.

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With an accurate PLAN of the GENERAL ATTACK upon the ISLAND of GUADALUPE, Jan. 23, 1759; and an elegant MAP of the Path of the present COMET, &c. curiously engraved on COPPER.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Peter-Norfolk-Row: Of whom may be had, complete Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any Single Month to complete Sets.









# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1759.

By the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

**F**ROM the history of physick, we may learn, that most sorts of the famous remedies we have now among us, were at first discovered by accident; therefore, every example of this kind, ought to be made as public as possible; and as there is nothing we ought to be more careful of, than the health of our seamen, especially in long voyages, I hope you will give a place, in your useful Collection, for the following extracts from the voyage of Don Sebastian Vizcaino, lately published in the Appendix, or Fourth Part of the History of California.

In the year 1602, this gentleman was sent to examine the western coast of California, as far as the 42d degree of northern latitude, in order to discover whether a convenient harbour might not be found upon that coast, for the Acapulco ship to put into and refresh, upon their return from the Phillipine Islands, as those ships are obliged to hold a course pretty far to the north, in order to avoid the trade winds, and to fall in with the north-west winds, which are the most frequent in the high latitudes. For this voyage Don Vizcaino was provided with two large ships, a frigate, and a long-boat, with which he took his departure from Acapulco, May the 5th, 1602; but the north-west winds were so frequent, and so much against him, and he was obliged to put into, and examine so many creeks and bays, that it was the 16th of December before they got to a harbour, which they found to be a very good one, and gave it the name of Monte Rey, being near Cape Mendocino, which, according to their observation, lay in the June, 1759.

north latitude of 41 deg. 30 min. when the crews of all the ships were so sickly, that no less than 16 had died, and very few were able to do duty; of which sickness, the author gives the following description.

“It will not be foreign to the purpose, to mention here the sickness which raged among the Squadron, being the same, which in these parts generally seizes on those who are coming from China to New Spain, and is so deleterious as to sweep off half the ship’s company. In this latitude the air is very sharp and cold, which pierces those of weak constitutions, and perhaps of a pestilential nature; unless we suppose that its great subtilty is sufficient to cause such a disease in bodies attenuated by fatigues. Its first symptom is an universal pain all over the body; which now becomes so tender, as not to bear the least touch; and sometimes this will extort tears and cries from the most resolute men. After this, the body, especially the lower parts, is covered with purple spots, larger, and more prominent, than grains of mustard-seed. The next symptom is wheals of the same colour, two fingers broad. They appear first under the hams, and spread from the middle of the thigh to the flexure of the knee, rendering the parts so rigid, that the legs resemble petrifications, it being impossible to move them in the least from that posture in which this symptom seized them. The patients swell so prodigiously, that they cannot be moved from one side to the other, without extreme torture: And these blains extend themselves so, that the calf of the leg and thigh becomes wholly livid; and thus the morbid humour pervades the whole body, and seizes the shoulders in particular, more than any other part, causing, at the same time, excruciating pains in the loins and kidneys. Nor is the least ease to be expected from change of place, as the slightest motion is attended with such severe pains, that they must



must be very fond of life, who would not willingly lay it down on the first appearance of so terrible a distemper. This virulent humour makes such ravages in the body, that it is entirely covered with ulcers; and the poor patients are unable to bear the least pressure, even the very cloaths laid on them deprives them of life. Thus they lay groaning, and incapable of any relief. For the greatest assistance possible to be given them, if I may be allowed the expression, is not to touch them, nor even the bed cloaths. These effects, however melancholy, are not the only produced by this pestilential humour. In many, the gums, both of the upper and lower jaw, are swelled both within and without, to such a degree, that the teeth cannot touch one another: And withal so loose and bare, that they shake with the least motion of the head; and some of the patients spit their teeth out with the saliva. Thus they were unable to receive any food but liquid, as gruel, broth, milk of almonds, and the like. This gradually brought on so great a weakness, that they died whilst talking with their friends.

Such was the distemper with which all were afflicted; which removed numbers from this world to the mansions of eternity.

However, one of the large ships, called the Capitana, and the frigate, proceeded to the 43d degree of north latitude, and continued in those seas until the 19th of January, 1603, when they likewise were obliged to return; and whilst they were upon their return, he gives this account of the condition of the Capitana.

When the Capitana, on her return, came to this coast (a little distance from St. Barbara's channel) her condition was truly deplorable; all the people on board, the general, and three soldiers excepted, labouring under the above-mentioned distemper, and it was with great pain that the father commissary went about administering the sacrament to the sick. As for father Antonio de la Ascension, he was not able to stir; and the sickness was so excruciating, that nothing was heard in the ship but cries and lamentations. Some, by way of ease, made loud complaints, others lamented their sins with the deepest contrition; some died talking; some sleeping; some eating; some whilst sitting up in their beds.

The sight of so many fellow adventurers lying dead, together with the cries, groans, and lamentations of the afflicted, would have moved the most obdurate breast, and Providence was pleased to inspire hearts,

which before were strangers to every humane and tender sentiment, with such fervent benevolence, that those in health attended the sick, and performed all services to them with as much diligence and care, as if every one had only a single patient.

The religious, especially father Thomas de Aquino, foreseeing these terrible extremities, had, at Acapulco, provided themselves with cordials and conserves, which were all reserved for this day of affliction; and doubtless many owed their recovery to the prudence and liberality of the fathers in the distribution of them.

This obliged them to bear away directly for the Island of Mazatlan, on the coast of New Galicia, being the first place where they could expect any proper relief or assistance. Here they arrived, Feb. 17, and next day came to an anchor in the place, which afforded the most secure shelter, and was also very convenient for going ashore.

The Capitana being thus safely anchored at the Island of Mazatlan, the general's first care was to send advice of their arrival to the inhabitants of the

continent; and determined to go himself in person, together with five of the most healthy soldiers, and to proceed to the village of San Sebastian, about eight leagues up the country. Accordingly, on the 19th, early in the morning, the general and his five attendants went ashore;

but being ignorant on what side the town lay, there being no road or path, they struck into a wood, and travelled two days in extreme hunger and thirst, which, with the great heat, weakened the soldiers to such a degree, that they were in great danger of perishing in the forest; but wandering about, they at last fell into a broad road which they followed, without knowing whither it would carry them.

Whilst they were resting themselves under a tree, they heard the noise of bells. At this they started up and looking round saw a drove of mules going with provisions from Cuatle to Culiacan.

When this caravan came up, they asked the mulcteer whither that road led, he answered to Culiacan; and the general enquiring after the town of San Sebastian, and the chief alcalde of the country, he offered to convey them to the place where he resided, and having relieved their wants, furnished them with mules to carry them to the place the general desired.

The chief alcalde was at a village in the neighbourhood, and proved to be captain Martin Ruiz de Aguirre, an intimate acquaintance of the general, and known



to all the military men in the ship. The general related to him their distresses; and desired to be furnished with bread, fowls, kids, calves, and other things, for the time they should stay there. Likewise to recommend to him a diligent and careful man to go with all possible dispatch to Mexico, with letters for the viceroy, acquainting him of their arrival and their extreme distress; the five soldiers with him being the only men belonging to the ship who were in any tolerable state of health. Captain Aguirre with joy complied with every thing that was asked; and without this care in the general, and the captain's alacrity, the whole crew must have perished, and the ship been left as a desolate wreck. Immediately seven or eight mules, loaded with bread, fowls, kids, calves, plantains, lemons, oranges, &c. were sent to the ship, and the same quantity sent every third day; that the people might not only be plentifully supplied, during their stay, but likewise provided with a sufficiency till they came to Acapulco, where they would find an assistance of every thing.

From what has been said, some idea may be formed of the condition of the company of the Capitana, at their arrival in this harbour; we shall therefore only add, that by the distemper above described, they were helpless and sick, covered with ulcers, and their gums so swelled, that they could neither speak nor eat. And the malignity of the distemper such, that none thought of ever being restored to perfect health. Nothing was heard in the ship at her arrival here, but cries and passionate invocations of heaven. However, in 19 days, all of them recovered their health and strength; so that when they departed, the sails were loosed, the ship worked, and every part of the duty performed as in the preceding year, when they visited this harbour on their passage. Such salutary effects had the fresh provisions, fruits, &c. sent on board by the general; the eating of a fruit which abounds in these islands, and by the natives called *xocohuitles*, was also of very great service. It resembles an apple; the leaves of the tree are exactly like those of the pine-apple; and the fruit grows in clusters, like that of the cypress. It is also nearly of the shape of the cypress nut; the rind or shell is yellow; and the pulp like that of a white tuna, with seeds something larger than those of the tuna. It has a very pleasant taste, and a tartish sweetness. This fruit is endued with such virtue, that it cleans-

ed and relieved the gums, softened the teeth; and, after eating twice of it, the mouth would be closed, so as to eat any other kind of food without pain. The use of this fruit was discovered in the following manner: Some soldiers going up the island, with the father commissary, to a burial, Antonio Luis, the officer, seeing the fruit, from a curiosity of being acquainted with the products of the soil, plucked one and began, though with extreme pain in his teeth and gums, to bite it; and finding it of an exquisite taste, he eat the whole; and immediately voided from his mouth a great quantity of purulent blood. And on putting the other to his mouth, he found that the pain in his teeth was much less, and he could chew it with great ease. On his return to the ship, he related the happy effects of this fruit; and distributed some among his friends, who all found the same pleasing consequences, which induced them to go ashore, and gather a great quantity for the relief of others. So that, on the general's return, he found many, whom he despaired of seeing again, able to eat the fresh provisions continually bringing to them. These were the only means by which, within 19 days, they perfectly recovered from such a horrible and fatal distemper. This fruit is the chief subsistence of the Indian warriors of the provinces of Acaponeta and Chameña, which lie within the government of New Galicia. But their general way is to roast or boil it, as more wholesome and palatable.

So far I thought necessary to give an account of this voyage, and from this account we must conclude, that the fruit herein described, is one of the most immediate, and most effectual remedies for the scurvy hitherto discovered, therefore it would very probably be an effectual preventive; consequently, if it could be preserved, or the juice of it extracted and preserved, large quantities of it should be put on board, among the other stores, of every ship bound upon a long voyage. Whether we have such a fruit growing in any of our American Islands, I do not know; but as it grows naturally in the Island of Mazatlan, and the adjacent continent, it is highly probable that it might be produced in some of our own islands, especially the Bahama, some of which are in the very same latitude. The neglect of the Spaniards can be no argument against our endeavouring to produce and make the proper use of it; for nothing but the most extreme avarice, or the most urgent necessity, can get the better of



of their laziness, indolence, and inattention, as may appear from the Journal from which I have given these extracts; for though a fort and settlement at Monte-Rey, would be of infinite service to their trade, between the East-Indies and Mexico; and though it would be of the most dangerous consequence to them, should the Russians take possession of that harbour, yet they have never yet attempted to make a settlement there; and to shew how easily it might be done, I shall, from the same Journal, give you Don Vizcaino's account of the harbour and country as follows.

"But to return to the harbour of Monte-Rey, where the Capitana and tender remained to take in wood and water. This is an excellent harbour, and secure against all winds. Near the shore are an infinite number of very large pines, straight and smooth, fit for masts and yards; likewise oaks of a prodigious size, proper for building ships. Here likewise are rose-trees, white-thorns, firs, willows, and poplars; large clear lakes, fine pastures, and arable lands. Wild beasts, particularly bears of an uncommon size, are found here, and a species of horned cattle resembling buffaloes, and about the same size; others as large as wolves, and shaped like a stag, with a skin resembling that of the pelican; a long neck, and horns on the head, as large as those of a stag; their tail is a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, and their hoof cloven like that of an ox. The country also abounds in deer, rabbits, hares, and wild cats, bustards, geese, ducks, pigeons, partridges, thrushes, sparrows, goldfinches; cranes and vultures are also found here, together with another kind of bird of the bigness of a turkey; and the largest seen during the whole voyage, being 17 spans from the tip of one wing to that of the other. Along the coast are great numbers of gulls, cormorants, crows, and other sea-fowl. In the rocks are a great many cavities, some like the matrices of a large shell-fish, with conquest equal to the finest mother of pearl. The sea abounds with oysters, lobsters, crabs, &c. Also huge sea wolves and whales. This harbour is surrounded with rancherias of Indians, a well looking, affable people, and very ready to part with every thing they have. They are also under some form of government. Their arms are bows and arrows. They expressed a great deal of concern when they perceived the Spaniards were going to leave them, which happened on the 3d of Jan.

1603, when the Capitana and tender sailed out of this harbour."

By inserting the above in your Magazine, for this month, you will oblige,

June, S I R,  
18, 1759. Your friend and servant.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Kent, June, 1759.

As most people are pleased with anecdotes, the following one, which I lately met with in a work of some note, will not, I presume, be unacceptable to any of your readers, and therefore it is readily sent to you by

Your most humble Servant,  
R. C.

Mr. Walpole in his Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, lately published, when he comes to take notice of Philip duke of Wharton, acquaints his readers with a remarkable anecdote (as he himself calls it) relating to the speech his Grace made, in the house of lords, at the trial of bishop Atterbury. His words are, "That his Grace, then in opposition to the court, went to Chelsea the day before the last debate in that prelate's affair, where acting contrition, he professed being determined to work out his pardon at court by speaking against the bishop; in order to which he begged some hints. The minister was deceived, and went thro' the whole cause with him, pointing out where the strength of the argument lay, and where its weakness. The duke was very thankful, returned to town, passed the night in drinking, and, without going to bed, went to the house of lords, where he spoke for the bishop, recapitulating, in the most masterly manner, and answering all that had been urged against him". One would imagine that the duke immediately saw more weakness, &c. than strength in the cause, altered his mind on that account, and would not work out his pardon on the terms he first proposed. But, however that was, as we have Mr. Walpole's authority (which must certainly be well-grounded) that his Grace recapitulated in the most masterly manner, and answered all that was urged against the bishop, it seems to be matter of some wonder how he came to be found guilty!

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Morton, (see p. 251.) having endeavoured to make himself conspicuous at the expense



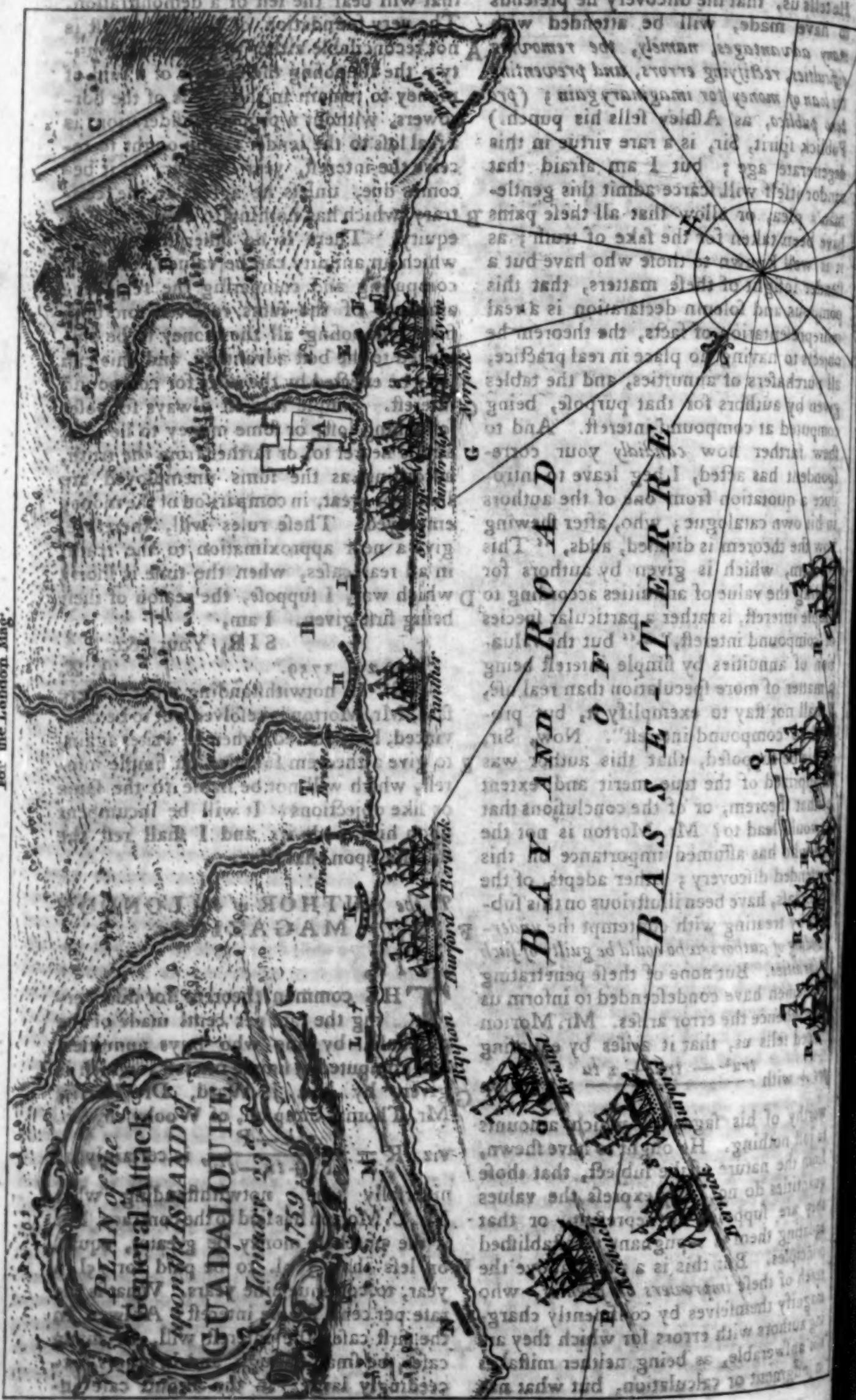




He tells us, that the discovery he made  
 was to see that affair in its true light  
 I have a corner of your agreeable Maga-  
 zine of persons of distinguished character

ROAD  
TERRRE

**BASES**





penes of persons of distinguished character, I crave a corner of your agreeable Magazine to set that affair in its true light: He tells us, that the discovery he pretends to have made, will be attended with many advantages, namely, the removing difficulties, rectifying errors, and preventing the loan of money for imaginary gain; (*pro bono publico*, as Ashley sells his punch.) Publick spirit, Sir, is a rare virtue in this degenerate age; but I am afraid that candor itself will scarce admit this gentleman's plea, or allow that all these pains have been taken for the sake of truth; as it is well known to those who have but a slender insight of these matters, that this pompous and solemn declaration is a real misrepresentation of facts, the theorem he objects to having no place in real practice; all purchasers of annuities, and the tables given by authors for that purpose, being computed at compound interest. And to shew farther how candidly your correspondent has acted, I beg leave to introduce a quotation from one of the authors in his own catalogue; who, after shewing how the theorem is divided, adds, "This theorem, which is given by authors for finding the value of annuities according to simple interest, is rather a particular species of compound interest,"—"but the valuation of annuities by simple interest being a matter of more speculation than real use, I shall not stay to exemplify it, but proceed to compound interest". Now, Sir, can it be supposed, that this author was unapprized of the true merit and extent of that theorem, or of the conclusions that it would lead to? Mr. Morton is not the first who has assumed importance on this pretended discovery; other adepts, of the same class, have been illustrious on this subject, by treating with contempt the understanding of authors who could be guilty of such absurdities. But none of these penetrating gentlemen have condescended to inform us whence the error arises. Mr. Morton indeed tells us, that it arises by equating  $pt + \text{with } \frac{tru^2 - tru + 2tu}{2}$ ; a reason worthy of his sagacity, which amounts to just nothing. He ought to have shewn, from the nature of the subject, that those quantities do not truly express the values they are supposed to represent, or that equating them is repugnant to established principles. But this is a point above the reach of these improvers of sciences, who magnify themselves by confidently charging authors with errors for which they are not answerable, as being neither mistakes in judgment or calculation, but what na-

turally arise from the subject itself, and from the utter impossibility of giving any thing upon the principles of simple interest, that will bear the test of a demonstration. The very foundation of simple interest is not reconcilable either to truth or to equity; the supposing the interest of a sum of money to remain in the hands of the borrowers, without a proper consideration, is a real loss to the lender; who ought to receive the interest, year by year, as it becomes due, unless he agrees to the contrary, which has nothing to do in a case of equity. There is no other standard by which an annuity can be valued, than by computing and comparing the respective amounts of the sums received on both sides, supposing all the money to be employed to the best advantage, and this can only be effected by the rules for compound interest. Simple interest always supposes something lost, or some money to lie idle, and is nearer to, or farther from the truth, according as the sums unemployed are small, or great, in comparison of the money employed. These rules will, therefore, give a near approximation to the truth, in all real cases, when the time is short; which was, I suppose, the reason of their being first given. I am,

SIR, Your, &c.

June 29, 1759.

A. Z.

P. S. If notwithstanding what is here said, Mr. Morton is resolved not to be convinced, he is desired, when he writes again, to give a theorem founded on simple interest, which will not be liable to the same or like objections: It will be incumbent upon him to do it; and I shall rest the dispute upon that issue.

### To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE common theorem for discovering the rate per cent. made of the purchase, by one who buys annuities, &c. computed at simple interest; which is given by Mr. J. Ward, Dr. Harris, Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Woolwich, &c.

viz.  $R = \frac{2ts - P}{2Pt + tu - t^2u}$ , is certainly universally true, notwithstanding what Mr. C. Morton has said to the contrary. For if the purchase money be greater, equal, or less than 300l. to be paid for 75l. a year, to continue nine years. What is the rate per cent. simple interest? Answer. In the first case, the interest will, in many cases, be small enough, and in others, exceedingly large; in the second case in-

finite;



finite; and in the third or last case impossible: And is no other than what the theorem ought to give, and is strictly true.

Now any one that is but superficially versed in mathematicks, may easily perceive the rock against which Mr. Morton hath struck, instead of those gentlemen he has so falsely accused: He not understanding their method of equating the theorem, for finding the amount of a sum lent at simple interest, viz.  $PRt + P = A$ , with that for finding the amount of an annuity at simple interest, namely,  $r^2Rn - rRn + r'u = A$ , in order to

get a theorem for determining  $P$ ,  $R$ ,  $t$  or  $u$ . Yet methinks he might easily have seen, that the two last equations must actually be made equal to each other, in order to determine the present value of the annuity, &c. For it is evident, that if the present value of the annuity was put out at simple interest, the interest thereof for any number of years, added to the purchase money, must, it is manifest, be equal to the simple interest that would arise from that annuity, unpaid for the same number of years, when added to the sum of all the rents that would become due: For if it was not so, there could be no equality between the buyer and seller. This (I think) is a full answer to the objections by Mr. Morton. I am,

Your, &c.

New-Rope-Walk,  
Portsmouth-Common,  
June 4, 1759.

George Brown.

**T**HE officer who transmitted the Plan of the general attack upon the Island of Guadalupe, which fronts the title, says, in his letter, that Basse-Terre was very strong and well fortified, and upon viewing it, he wondered how we were able to take it, at the general attack on January 25. Of that attack (with a full description of Basse-Terre and the Island of Guadalupe) we have given accounts, p. 142—145, to which we refer our readers, and to an accurate Map of the Island, p. 244.

#### REFERENCES to the PLATE.

A. The citadel, Fort Charles, mounting 46 pieces of cannon, with two bomb batteries.—B. Town of Basse-Terre.—C. Grand redoubt, or Dos d'Asne, where the French governor retired after the burning of Basse-Terre.—D. Mountains ascending to the Dos d'Asne.—E. Battery of 9 guns, attacked by the Lion.—F. Battery of two guns, playing upon the Lion, during the attack.—G. The Cambridge, Norfolk, and St. George, attacking the citadel A.—H. Battery of 12 guns at

tacked by the Panther.—I. Battery of three guns.—K. Battery of seven guns attacked by the Burford and Berwick, driven off soon after the attack begun.—L. Battery of six guns, with an 18 pounder en barbette, attacked by the Rippon, who ran aground in coming up to it.—M. Entrenchment of the enemy, lined with troops.—N. Battery of six guns.—O. The Bristol coming up to the assistance of the Rippon, aground, and played upon by the batteries K, L, and the musquetry in the trenches at M.—P. The Roebuck firing upon the battery at N, which had begun to play upon the Rippon.—Q. Commodore Moore at the head of the transports, with his broad pendant flying on board the Woolwich frigate.—R. Transports with the troops.—S. Berwick and Burford drove off from battery K.—T. Camp, after relanding of the troops.

**T**HE Comet which at this time makes its appearance, is probably that which appeared in the year 1682. We have endeavoured, by the annexed Plan, to make the path of this comet as apparent as possible. It is a Map of that part of the heavens, with the stars and constellations it passes, in its way; taken from Senex's globe, 13 inches diameter. We have also given a draught of a cometary telescope, and quadrant for observing the comet in the easiest and most exact manner; the telescope takes in eight degrees, and is furnished with a screw micrometer, to measure the distance of the comet from any star that can be seen with it, to a minute of a degree; by this means its visible place in the heavens, or on the globe, may be remarked; and from thence its right ascension, declination, longitude, latitude, &c. becomes known.

#### REFERENCES.

Fig. I. The solar system.—Fig. II. A Map of the starry part of the heavens, in which the Comet passes.—Fig. III. The path of the Comet.—Fig. IV. An azimuth quadrant, to which is fitted a telescope which takes in eight degrees of the heavens, with two micrometer screws, A, B, by which was measured the Comet's distance from fixed stars to ascertain its place before-mentioned. (a) The place where it was observed, May 5, at 9. (b) The 6th at 10 at night. (c) May the 18th half after 9. (d) Its place the 21st at 10. (e) Its place the 2d of May.

For a full account of Comets, and of the present Comet, our readers may consult our Vols. for 1742, p. 140, 141; 1744, p. 46, 145; 1748, p. 187; 1757, p. 271, 513, 514; 1758, p. 463, 519, 564, and our present Volume, p. 275. The



Fig. 1

SYSTEM

Fig II

Equator

Crator

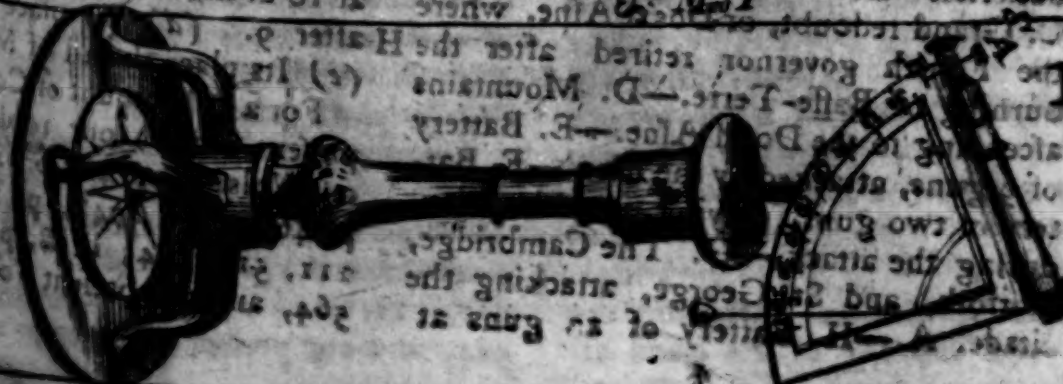
Fig IV

PLAN of the COMET

Ecliptic

Secant

References to the PLATE.  
A. The crater, Fort Charles, mounted  
pieces of cannon, with two bomb  
B. Tower, Fort-Terrace.  
C. and D. the Governor retired after the  
D. Mountains  
E. Battery  
F. Battery  
G. The Cambridge  
H. The attack, attacking the  
I. Battery of 20 guns at





This committee continued sitting from time to time until May 26, when the Lord Cayton reported that the committee had not yet accordingly been authorized to take any further action. The last relating thereto and had directed him to report the substance of the committee's proceedings to the committee of the whole.

...that the difference between the two  
...in the Goldsmith in the State of  
...in this report, and between  
...ought to be the same as in a  
...and the instrument this instrument  
...adjusted to the same length  
...to be preserved and used for  
...of length at the factory, and  
...one third part of the total length  
...the yard, should be a foot and  
...part of that kind or foot desired

4. The method called "method of  
generalized bounding" is used to  
determine the number of nodes in the  
search tree.

The account, 1097  
with  
the account, 1097  
were laid before  
in 1778.  
and referred to his opinion  
by the members;  
the said

...the co  
...conseq  
Mar  
that a  
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er the  
their  
with



## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 238.*

ON March 3, a motion was made by Sir John Philipps, that an account of the charge of the several works carried on at Gibraltar, by the particular order of the lord Tyrawley, governor there, should be laid before the house, together with the report and opinion of the chief engineer, in regard to the said works; after which it was moved, that the following entry in the estimate of the charge of the office of finance for the year 1758, land service, might be read, viz. money issued to answer bills of Exchange, on account of repairs and additions to the fortifications, new lines, batteries, and works at Gibraltar; and the same being read, the first motion was agreed to, and accordingly ordered.

March 7, this account, together with a paper, entitled, "Report and Observations—Gibraltar 1758," were laid before the house, and ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members; and on the 20th, the said account and paper were referred to a committee of the whole house. On the 22d, col. Skinner, majesty's chief engineer, and also the general Napier, col. Watson, and the said lord Tyrawley, were ordered to attend the said committee. Beside these, other gentlemen were afterwards ordered to attend, and some other papers, together with several plans, profiles, &c. of the city and fortifications of Gibraltar, were laid before the house; and, on the 23d, the house, according to order, divided itself into the said committee, the said papers, plans, &c. having been referred thereunto, when the lord Tyrawley so fully and clearly shewed the nature of the several new works that had been added by his order and direction, that the committee came to no resolution, and consequently made no report.

March 22, it was resolved *nem. con.* that a committee be appointed to enquire into the original standards of weights and measures in this kingdom, and to consider the laws relating thereto, and to report their observations thereupon, together with their opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain standards of

weights and measures to be used for the future; and a committee was appointed accordingly, with power to adjourn, from time to time, and from place to place, as they should think fit, and to send for persons, papers, and records.

A This committee continued sitting, from time to time, until May 26, when the lord Carysfort reported, that the committee had enquired accordingly, had considered the laws relating thereto, and had directed him to report the observations of the committee thereupon, together with their opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain standards of weights and measures to be used for the future; and the said report being taken into consideration on June 2, the boxes, containing the standards referred to in the said report, were brought to the table, after which the resolutions of the committee were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to by the house, and then were as followeth:

1. That it is necessary, in order effectually to ascertain and enforce uniform and certain standards of weights and measures to be used for the future, that all the statutes relating thereto should be reduced into one act of parliament, and all the said statutes now in being, subsequent to the great charter, repealed.

2. That the distance between the two points in the gold studs in the brass rod described in this report, and delivered herewith, ought to be the length called a yard, and the instrument also herewith delivered adjusted to the same length, ought to be preserved and used for sizing measures of length at the Exchequer, and that one third part of the said length, called the yard, should be a foot, and the 12th part of that third or foot deemed one inch.

3. That all measures of length whatsoever should be taken in parts, multiples, or certain proportions of the said standard yard.

4. That measures, called measures of capacity, should be ascertained according to the number of cubical inches therein contained.

5. That



5. That all measures of the same denomination, whether of liquids or of dry goods, ought to contain the same number of cubical inches, and that the gallon ought to contain 288 such inches, and the quart one fourth of the gallon, and the pint one half of the quart.

6. That the bushel ought to contain eight of the said gallons, and the quarter eight such bushels; and all other measures, called measures of capacity, ought to be taken in parts, multiples, or proportional parts of the said gallon.

7. That all goods measured by any of the said measures of capacity, should not be heaped, but stricken with a round strike of the same diameter from one end to the other.

8. That the standard of weight ought to be the pound herewith delivered, described in this report, and made upon the examination and review of the several present standard Troy weights therein mentioned, and that the 12th part of the said pound should be an ounce, the 20th part of such ounce a penny-weight, and the 24th part of such penny-weight a grain.

9. That all other weights should be taken from parts, multiples, or certain proportions of the said standard pound.

10. That all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, ought to be taken and adjudged to be according to the standards aforesaid, and that no person should recover the price of goods sold, or the goods themselves, on any damages on account of any contracts, bargains, sales, or dealings, but according to the said standards.

11. That it ought to be made penal for any person to have in his possession any measure or weight that is not agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

12. That it ought to be made highly penal for any person to make or sell any measure or weight that is not agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

13. That for the forcing an uniformity in the weights and measures to be used for the future, no person ought to be permitted to make weights or measures, without having first obtained a proper licence for that purpose, upon the payment of a certain sum.

14. That all measures, called measures of capacity, to be hereafter made, ought to be marked with the name of the maker; and after a proper examination of the measure, the same to be stamped with the initial letters of the name of the person who has examined it.

And after these resolutions were agreed to, it was ordered, that the said report, with the appendix thereunto, and the proceedings of the house thereupon, should be printed; and also that the said boxes should be locked up by the clerk of the house, and kept by him; which shews that they intend to proceed upon this important business in some future session; and as the resolutions have been in this manner previously published, and may be maturely considered by the traders in every part of the kingdom, it will be their fault if every inconvenience that can possibly arise from such a general regulation, be not properly guarded against, in any new law that may hereafter be enacted for this purpose.

Having thus given an account of all the most material affairs that happened in this session, I have now nothing to add, but that on the 20th of June, the lords authorised by virtue of his majesty's commissions, for declaring his royal assent to several acts, agreed upon by both houses, and for proroguing the then present parliament, did desire the immediate attendance of the honourable house of commons in the house of peers, to hear the commissions read; and Mr. Speaker, with the house, having accordingly gone up, the lords commissioners, after declaring and notifying the royal assent to the said acts, concluded the session with the following speech, which was delivered to both houses by the lord keeper of the great seal.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**W**E have received the king's commands upon this occasion, to assure you that his majesty has the deepest sense of the loyalty and good affections demonstrated by his parliament, throughout the whole course of this session. The zeal which you have shewn for his majesty's honour and real interest in all parts, your earnestness to surmount every difficulty, and your ardour to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, must convince all the world, that the ancient spirit of the British nation is still subsisting in its full force.

His majesty has also commanded us to acquaint you, that he has taken all such measures, as have appeared to be most conducive to answer your publick spirited views and wishes.

Thro' your assistance, and by the blessing of God upon the conduct and bravery of the combined army, his majesty has



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been enabled not only to deliver his dominions in Germany from the oppressions and devastations of the French, but to push our advantages on this side of the Rhine.

His majesty has cemented the union between him and his good brother the king of Prussia, by new engagements, with which you have been already fully acquainted.

Our fleets and armies are now actually employed in such expeditions, as appeared likely to annoy the enemy in the most sensible manner, to promote the welfare and prosperity of these kingdoms, and particularly to preserve our rights and possessions in America, and to make France feel our just weight and real strength in those parts. His majesty trusts in the Divine Providence, that they may be blessed with such success, as will most effectually tend to these great and desirable ends.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

We are particularly commanded by the king, to return you his thanks for those ample supplies, which you have so freely and unanimously given. His majesty grieves for the burthens of his people; but your readiness in supporting the war is the most probable Means, the sooner to deliver you from it. You may be assured that nothing will be wanting on his majesty's part to secure the most frugal management.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His majesty has directed us to repeat his recommendation to you, to promote harmony and good agreement amongst his faithful subjects, and to make the uprightness and purity of his intentions and measures rightly understood. Exert yourselves in maintaining the peace and good order of the country, by enforcing obedience to the laws and lawful authority; and by making the people sensible, how much they hurt their own true interest by the contrary practice.

For their sakes the king has commanded us to press this upon you; for their true interest and happiness are his majesty's great and constant object.

*[The History of the last Session to be begun in our next.]*

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 241.

IN consequence of the assiento contract procured for our South-Sea company by the treaty of Utrecht, two merchants

of Kingston were presently after that treaty employed by the company as their agents or factors at Jamaica; and tho' that contract might have been of great advantage to this nation, yet it proved of great prejudice to the island of Jamaica, which was shrewdly suspected to be owing chiefly to the factors employed by the South-Sea company in that island, and in the Spanish dominions in America. For it is well known that ever since Jamaica has been in our possession, a smuggling trade has been carried on between that island and the Spanish Main, sometimes with a secret and purchased connivance of the Spanish governors, and often without any such connivance. Now it was certainly the interests of the company and all their factors, to prevent, as much as possible, any such smuggling trade being carried on from Jamaica; because the more it could be prevented, the more ready vent, and the higher price they might expect for what goods they could carry to the Spanish Main, by the express terms of the assiento contract, or under that pretence by a connivance with the Spanish governors; and as it is not very extraordinary to find merchants sacrificing the interest of their country to their private advantage, it is suspected, that the South-Sea factors took all the methods they could think of to put a stop to the smuggling trade from Jamaica, one of which was the advising and inciting the Spaniards to fit out guarda costas, and to give these guarda costas instructions to search all ships they met with in the American seas, and to seize and confiscate every ship that had on board any Spanish gold or silver, or any of the manufactures or produce of their settlements in America, by which the people of Jamaica suffered greatly for many years, not only in their smuggling trade with the Spanish Main, but even in their lawful trade with Great-Britain and the British plantations, as the Spaniards under this pretence seized and confiscated most unjustly a great number of ships trading to or from Jamaica.

The trade of the South-Sea company, and consequently this pyritical trade of the Spanish guarda costas, was a little interrupted by the sort of war that happened between Spain and us in 1713; but as the war, tho' begun by us, seemed to be prosecuted only by Spain, the people of Jamaica could fit out no privateers, nor make an attack upon any of the Spanish settlements in their neighbourhood, to atone for the losses they had met with



in time of peace; and soon after the war was ended, the island was almost ruined, and above 400 people drowned or killed, by a most terrible hurricane and inundation, which happened on August 18, 1711. As the hurricane came from the north-east, the inundation began on the 27th at night, before any wind was felt on the southern or western side of the island, and was occasioned by the prodigious quantity of water which the hurricane drove before it into the bay of Mexico; for the hurricane itself began upon the north-east side of the island above 12 hours before it was felt at Port Royal, which was not till about eight in the morning, and in seven or eight hours the hurricane and inundation destroyed, or very much damaged, not only most of the houses and plantations in the island, and most of the ships in their harbours and roads, but also their forts and magazines, as we may judge from what they themselves say in an address to the king sent home upon this melancholy occasion by the governor and council. And as the former hurricane had happened upon the very same day, just ten years before, they began to consider it as a day fatal to the island, therefore they passed an act appointing the 18th of August to be always observed as an anniversary day of fasting and humiliation.

As the duke of Portland had, before this hurricane happened, been appointed governor of Jamaica, he arrived there with his dutchess on December 21 following; and it so raised the spirits, or rather the pride of the people, to have a man of such high quality for their governor, that, notwithstanding their distress, they passed an act for settling upon him, a much higher salary than they had ever before settled upon any governor; but they did not long enjoy this honour, or suffer by the expence it occasioned; for his grace died of a violent fever on July 1724.

Before the year 1734, the number of rebellious negroes in the mountains of Jamaica had so increased either by procreation or by the addition of runaways, that they were become of dangerous consequence to the peace of the island, and prevented the extending any plantations towards the mountains; therefore in that year there arrived eight independent companies sent from England to assist the inhabitants of Jamaica to reduce or destroy these rebels. Soon after the arrival of these companies the island was by proclamation put under martial law, and several detachments sent out, the chief of which was put under capt. Stoddart, who was to march and attack the chief habitation of these negroes, called Nanny Town, in the Blue Mountains. As this town was situated on a steep mountain, and could be come at only by one narrow passage, the captain foresaw the danger his party would be exposed to, and the loss he must sustain, should the rebels be alarmed, so as to give them time to guard and defend this passage, therefore he marched with all possible silence and dispatch, and approached near to the foot of the mountain just before night. As soon as it was dark he began with the same silence to mount the narrow passage, carrying along with him, tho' with great difficulty, three field pieces; and having reached the top of the mountain a little before day-light, he planted his field-pieces upon an eminence within reach of the town, and raised a breast-work for the defence of his men, with so little noise, that the first notice the rebels had of his approach, was a discharge from his field-pieces with cartridge-shot, as soon as it began to be light. This so surprized the rebels, that tho' some of them endeavoured to defend their town, they all soon took to their heels, and many of them were killed in the pursuit by the shot, or by tumbling over the precipices. Thus by his good conduct he obtained a compleat victory, and destroyed their town, and all their stores of provisions, with little or no loss.

Another body of the rebels were soon after attacked by a detachment of our troops under capt. Edmunds, and many of them killed or taken prisoners, which disheartened them so much, that they never appeared afterwards in any considerable body; but as great numbers of them still continued in the most inaccessible parts of the mountains, and often came down in small parties to plunder and murder the people in the nearest plantations, the people of Jamaica despaired of being able to extirpate them entirely, therefore Edward Trelawney, Esq; soon after his arrival at his government of Jamaica, set on foot a negotiation with the chief captains of these rebel negroes, which at last ended in a treaty, concluded March 1, 1738-9, and confirmed by an act of the assembly, by which they all submitted, upon the conditions therein mentioned, to his majesty's government, and have ever since not only behaved peaceably, but have been very useful in seizing and returning runaway negroes, and in breed-



ing cattle and raising provisions in that part of the island allotted to them, which they sell to the white people of the island at such prices as they can agree for. But it is to be hoped that all possible care will be taken to induce their progeny, by proper rewards, to turn Christians, and to intermarry with the white people of the island; for if they should continue to intermarry only among themselves, and to multiply, as they certainly will do, by propagation, it may hereafter be of the most dangerous consequence to the white people of that island.

By this treaty the internal tranquillity of Jamaica was secured, and it was happy for the island it was so; for the very same year a new war broke out between Spain and us, which not only freed the people of Jamaica from suffering any longer by the depredations of Spanish guarda costas, but gave them an opportunity to make good their former losses by fitting out privateers, and this they had the more freedom to do, as they had now nothing to disturb their internal tranquillity. Accordingly, as soon as their governor, by orders from hence, issued letters of reprisal, they began to fit out privateers, many of which they sent to sea during the war, with great success, both against the Spaniards and the French; and this seems to be all the share they had in that war; for I do not find that they were ever once attacked by, or that they assisted in any attack that was made upon the enemy, as if they had foreseen what would happen at the conclusion of the war; for by the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, they were left as much exposed to the depredations of the Spanish guarda costas, as they were before the war began; but as the assiento contract soon after expired, and consequently our South-Sea company could have no longer any factors at Jamaica or upon the Spanish Main, we have since had very few complaints of any such depredations; nor has there any thing very remarkable happened in the island of Jamaica, at least before the commencement of the present war, except a furious hurricane on October 20, 1744, of which there is a full account in the London Magazine for 1745, p. 150.

I shall therefore conclude this history with observing, that the form of government, the trade, and the produce of Jamaica, is much the same with those of Barbadoes; only I must add, that in the printed table of the Jamaica laws I observe one entitled, *An Act for limiting the*

*Duration of future Assemblies*, passed in the year 1741; and another entitled, *An Act for choosing the Members of Assembly of this Island by Ballot, and for the more effectual preventing Abuses and indirect Practices in Elections*, passed in the year 1751.

Both these acts are mentioned in the table as publick acts repealed or expired; but I am apt to believe, they were both rejected here at home. If so, it is a proof that the people of Jamaica have done all that lay in their power, to secure their liberties not only against open force, but also against bribery and corruption; the last of which is of the most dangerous consequence to the liberties of a brave and free people, as poison in the hands of a pretended friend, is a more dangerous instrument, than the sharpest sword in the hands of a declared enemy.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,  
IT is an undoubted position that the French are the most rancorous and dangerous enemies of Great Britain. They certainly have an inherent envy, and an incessant animosity towards us. Their king and his counsellors are constantly forming seditious and pernicious stratagems to ruin us, and are ever watching to take the advantage, like the Roman Retarii in combat, to cast a net over our heads, and entangle us in difficulties, that they may the more easily and effectually dispatch us. They have an ardent lust to invade this renowned island, to dispossess her king of his crown, to overturn her constitution, and extirpate her religion; to destroy her trade and commerce, to lay the servile French yoke on the necks of her free-born sons, and make them the vassals of domination, or the victims of tyranny.

For those strong reasons, we ought with the most devout adoration and fervent gratitude, to thank God for our happy establishment under the protection of the best of kings, who, at all times, and upon all occasions, shows himself more solicitous to preserve our inestimable blessings, than even the malignant enemy is to destroy them. No prince can be more benevolent to his subjects, none more brave against his enemies, than our good and great sovereign, who will never tamely suffer an audacious attempt to wrest the happiness of his people out of their hands, and tear his crown from his head. No. His majesty, even in his advanced age, still has a most vigorous,



gorous, a most zealous patriotism of soul, and "needs no omen to draw his sword, but his country's cause." On such a momentous occasion, as is mentioned above, our magnanimous monarch, with a prompt spirit and an intrepid heart, would devote his own person to arms at the head of his beloved Britons, and, as he has long affectionately lived their father, would bravely dare to die their captain. We know he is undaunted amidst the greatest dangers and horrors of war: We know, and the French felt, that he fought at the memorable battle of Oudenard with distinguished courage, and there displayed an excellence of martial virtue, when the children of France, and the Pretender, fled before him.

But, if the French should audaciously attempt to invade this island, and we should behold our venerable and valiant king with his sword drawn, we will assemble about his sacred person with a redoubled ardour of British spirit, and exert the very utmost of our vigour and valour to cover his head, and guard his important life, in the day of battle; or, in the emphatic language of an eminent military officer upon another occasion, we will, in the joint cause of heaven and earth, our religion and our liberty, either destroy like ministering angels, or die an army of martyrs.

However, we rural folks cannot pretend to know when and whether the French will, or will not, invade this kingdom; we understand not the depths and the shallows of their policy; but, as Mr. P—tt, that right wise, able, faithful, and vigilant minister, is all eye and attention to the good of the state, and takes assiduous and intense care to secure it from danger and detriment, we think there is no reason (at this juncture) to admit any painful apprehensions of our hostile neighbours. Let us make a few calm and rational reflections. The important concerns of this realm stand high on the advantage ground, and keep a very strong and steady posture: His majesty's councils are still inspired with clear wisdom, his armies with firm courage, and his fleets with fearless resolution: There is a consummate minister at the helm, who, under the influence of God, and the countenance of the king, has outdone the enemy as much in the prudence and execution of his plans, as in the justice and dignity of his cause. Are not these heart-cheering and inspiring circumstances? Can it then become free Britons, in this powerful and very hope-

ful condition, to entertain a slavish fear? Has not the wisest of men told us, that "fear is nothing else, but the betraying of the succours which reason offereth?" Will it not be very inglorious for true Britons to harbour such a treacherous passion in their breasts? Let us not, my countrymen, be daunted by the illusive menaces of a foreign foe, or the insidious whispers of a domestick faction.

On the other hand let us review the French, our implacable and fraudulent competitors. They are greatly embarrassed and distressed in the progress of the present red-hot quarrel which they originally and iniquitously commenced against us. They were the incendiaries who first lighted the fire of this war, and have now caused it to be blown up into such fierce and vehement flames, that they themselves are the most severely burnt by them. For this reason may we not truly say in the phrase of Scripture, that "the wicked are snared in the works of their own hands?" May we not justly pronounce, that the calamities, with which they perfidiously designed to have annoyed us, are fallen very heavy upon their own heads? We all of us have the pride and the pleasure of knowing that his majesty's measures and arms have obtained several signal conquests over the French, have bravely taken from them divers advantageous settlements, and cut off sundry of their important resources of wealth and power. These still remain celebrated achievements and illustrious successes; and we may tell it in Gath, and publish it in the streets of Askelon, that (under the favour of heaven) they are the fruits of *British* wisdom and *British* fortitude. These are two generous and efficacious virtues that are so bold in making patriot attempts, and so happy in executing them, that, in a short series of time, they have blazoned the name of the king with glory, blessed the hearts of his people with gladness, and exalted the fame, the fortune, and the figure of our dear and deserving country.

#### ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

*Extract from The Usefulness of a Knowledge of Plants: Illustrated in various Instances relating to Medicine, Husbandry, Arts, and Commerce. With easy Means of Information. By J. Hill, M. D.*

"SO far as medicine depends on plants, a knowledge of them is essential equally to its success in the present practice, and to its advancement by new and useful



useful discoveries. Who shall depend upon the virtues of an herb, a root, or seed, when it is impossible he should know whether he really takes them? Or how shall the physician judge of their effects, who is not sure that they were given? Yet this uncertainty is too justly founded upon the present ignorance and inattention of the several ranks thro' whose hands all preparations must pass between the physician's prescription and the patient. We see in simple medicines of this kind the abuse is great; doubtless in compounds it is greater: Nor is the mischief confined even within these bounds. Tradition tells the mother of a family this herb or that will cure the disorders of her children; but she is deceived when she makes the trial, for something else is sold under its name.

Mr. Davies, on the great success of the *bardana* in the gout, took for three weeks, in vain, a nauseous infusion of the root of common blunt-leaved dock. This had been dug up to sell under the name of the sharp-pointed dock, famous in scorbutick cases; and by a second abuse was palmed upon the purchaser under this other name.

A few months since, the younger Mr. Delaval acquainted me he had been using the black bryony root externally for a fixed disorder in his side, by the prescription of Dr. James; but without any effect. Enquiring into the symptoms which would have necessarily appeared upon the application of that medicine, I found he had felt nothing of them; and on producing the root, it appeared he had been all the time using the white bryony; a plant, tho' idly called by the same generical term, yet altogether different in its virtue.

The inner bark of the small shrub *Frangula*, is a cathartick equal to any of the foreign drugs, and is peculiarly excellent against obstinate cutaneous disorders. I ordered this to a person who had such a complaint; and they sold him, in its name, the bark of common alder, an astringent.

To a poor person perishing under a jaundice, I directed the *Dulcamara*, a medicine superior to all others in the last stage of that disease; and she received instead of it the common nightshade. This might have been of fatal consequence; for the dose of the other is so large, that an equal quantity of this must needs have been destructive. Both these abuses rose from errors of the same kind: We call the *Frangula*, Black Alder; and the *Dulcamara*, Woody Nightshade. They were to blame who introduced this corruption of

names; but that is too established to be altered; the care must now be to make them understood. The knowing plants distinctly is the immediate business of those who keep shops for the sale of them; and the meanest servant who is allowed to officiate, should be compelled also to learn their differences. These are instances in which my particular care in seeing the plants, saved the lives of those who were to have taken them: May we not justly think many are lost where the abuse is not discovered?

The true wild *valerian*, eminently useful in nervous disorders, was no where to be had, before the fraud of selling a wrong kind was shewn (see our last Vol. p. 361, 362.) but now the shops are full of it; physicians find its original excellence, and the drug has recovered its long-lost estimation.

The roots of the common double-flowered piony, are sold for medicinal uses: Whereas the physicians direct only those of the simple kind, called, for distinction, the male piony; and experience shews these alone have the full virtue. Nay, it is not long since, that in the place of the common dropwort, an esculent root, the hemlock dropwort was brought to one who wanted it; the most fatal of all the English poisons.

We see some plants of little efficacy, and others of different qualities from those intended, are sold under their several titles: Nay, sometimes such as are destructive. Under the name of bugle, an excellent sub-astringent and balsamick, they sell *vipers bugloss*, a detergent of more power than is generally known; for the black boarhound, an anti-hysterick medicine, they sell the white boarhound, a pectoral; for little celendine, useful against the piles, great celendine, good in disorders of the eyes; and for the true black bellebore, famous for many virtues, and no harsh medicine, they sell always the green-flowered bastard bellebore, or the great fetterwort; giving to infants a violent medicine inwardly, whose proper use is externally for cattle.

If from medicine we turn our eyes to agriculture, the prospect is the same: Great advantages are in our reach; but if we neglect to understand the subjects, we shall lose them.

All know how lately we are become acquainted in England with what are called the artificial grasses, plants raised by tillage for the food of cattle; nor is there any one who disputes the vast advantage our husbandry has received from them. The



number we have of these at present, though much larger than was known to our forefathers, is yet very limited, and the great benefit would be variety. It will be easy to add, where so much has been discovered; and to apply to Britain what Linnæus has advanced in Sweden. (See A p. 154.)

Nature has not confined this source within narrow bounds: It is our ignorance alone which makes it seem so. We find that even in kingdoms farther north than ours, the peasants have introduced many plants yet unknown to our farmers; and there are wild about our hedges others which might be cultivated to a vast advantage. The *yellow medick with wreathed pods*, which grows neglected on our waste grounds, is the new plant now cultivated so successfully in Sweden; the farmers, indeed the whole country, are enriched by it, and the character under which it stands recorded in their publick acts is *omnino omnino præstantissimum pabulum*, "Altogether the most excellent food for cattle." There is no disputing their testimony, who have so much experience, nor is there any reason why we should not share the benefit in Britain.

The *kidney vetch*, and *ladies mantle*, eminent for the nourishment they afford; the first to sheep particularly, the other equally to those creatures and to cows; are wild in gravel pits, and by road sides; but they are unknown in our pastures, unless by accident, and then unregarded; while they are both ready to grow from seed scattered among the grass of hilly and barren closes; encreasing the quantity of food tenfold; and improving it in the same proportion.

The *chickling vetch*, which rises in our damp thickets, is capable of giving the same benefit to wet marshy lands; perhaps even to bogs; but no farmer knows it. Melilot, tho' not regarded for this purpose, would, in the same degree, enrich an open pasture; and the *burr reed*, of our ditches, might fill the wet moors with food for our horned cattle, for no plant is so readily eaten by oxen; nor is there any one more wholesome.

Among the articles used in the arts, to instance only among those subservient to dying.

The French exceed us in their *black* for cloths; and from many circumstances there is reason to believe, they owe the advantage to a wild plant, as common here as it can be with them; it is the *lycopus*, or *water bearhound*: It has been early said, tho' now neglected, that this

plant yielded a peculiar and distinguished black: And such limited experiments as I have had an opportunity to make, confirm it. It is certain the French gather this herb carefully, which we suffer to perish useless; nor is there any other purpose known, to which they can apply it.

Great as the advantages and mischiefs are which arise from the present want of information; the remedy is easy. Galen prescribed it in his time, when he saw the same necessity. It is the "teaching those who are concerned; not by slight words, or vague representations, but by the plants themselves; raised in some small spot for that single purpose." The learned may study them in books; but there is none so low in mind, who would not know them by the things themselves, presented growing to his eye, and explained upon the spot before him.

This spot should be planted with every herb useful in medicine, in the arts or husbandry; and should be open always, free of expence; and to all people: And there should be some person present to shew what was desired to be seen, and explain what was necessary to be known.

A little spot would answer all these purposes; and such a garden might be supported at a small expence. He wishes he had power to give the ground; who would not think it much to give his best endeavours for this publick service."

*The Message which the Earl of Holderness carried, on the 30th of May, from his Majesty to the House of Peers was as follows:*

GEORGE R.

"THE king has received advices that the French court is making preparations with a design to invade this kingdom; and though his majesty is persuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any such attempt must, under the blessing of God, and in the destruction of those who shall be engaged therein; yet his majesty apprehends that he should not act consistently with that paternal care, and concern, which he has always shown for the safety and preservation of his people, if he omitted any means in his power, which may be necessary for their defence. Therefore, in pursuance of the late act of parliament, his majesty acquaints the house of lords, with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations, making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; to the end that his majesty may (if he shall think proper) call the militia, or such part thereof



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which shall be necessary, to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require.

Which being read,

Ordered by the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled,

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty to return him the thanks of this house for his most gracious message, and for acquainting us with the intelligence he has received of the preparations making by France to invade this kingdom. To declare our utmost indignation and abhorrence of such a design; and that we will, with united duty, zeal and affection, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, stand by and defend his majesty against any such presumptuous and desperate attempt. To express the just sense we have of his majesty's goodness to his people, in omitting no means in his power which may tend to their defence; and in his intention to call out and employ the militia, if it shall be found necessary, for that purpose; and to give his majesty the strongest assurances, that we will, with vigour and steadiness, support his majesty in taking the most effectual measures to defeat the designs of his enemies; to preserve and secure his sacred person and government, the protestant succession in his royal family, and the religion, laws, and liberties, of these kingdoms."

Which address being presented next day by the lords with white staves, his majesty was pleased to say,

"That he thanks the house of lords for the repeated assurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection to his majesty on this occasion; and has the utmost confidence in their vigorous support."

The same message being carried by Mr. Secretary Pitt to the house of commons, and being read by Mr. Speaker,

*Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,*

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return him our dutiful thanks for graciously communicating to this house, that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; and for his majesty's paternal and timely care of the safety and preservation of his people; to assure his majesty, that this house will, with their lives and fortunes, support and stand by his majesty, against all attempts whatsoever; and that his faithful commons, with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his majesty's sacred person and government, and animated by indignation at the daring designs of an

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enemy, whose fleet has hitherto shunned in port, the terror of his majesty's navy, will cheerfully exert the utmost efforts to repel all insults, and effectually enable his majesty, not only to disappoint the attempts of France, but, by the blessing of God, to turn them to their own confusion."

*Resolved,* That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his lieutenants of the several counties, ridings, and places, within that part of Great-Britain, called England, to use their utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several acts of parliament, made for the better ordering the militia forces of that part of Great Britain, called England.

To the address of the house of commons his majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer,

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address, and for this fresh, and very particular mark of your unanimous zeal in defence of me and my crown."

"You may depend on my constant endeavours for the preservation and safety of my Kingdoms."

**To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.**

SIR,

THE following is a more full, and a more authentick account of the methods concerted between our enemies the French, and our Friends the Dutch, for carrying on the French West-India trade, than any hitherto published; therefore I hope you will give it a place in your Magazine, by which you will oblige many of your friends; and among the rest

June 15, 1759. Your humble servant.

*Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated April 4, 1759.*

To shew you how the French trade is covered and carried on, we send you, with this, a copy of a letter from a merchant at Nantes, to his factors at Port au Prince, which capt. Sharner found on board a Dutch ship he lately brought in here, whose cargo will soon be condemned. It is a literal translation, sworn to, and the original is in the registry of the vice admiralty court of Jamaica; a proper use might be made of it in a publick reponsance against the trade.

Signed Richard, Gordon, and Kennion.



N. B. The said cargo has been since condemned on the evidence of the same letter.

To Mr. PASQUIER, and Co. at Port au Prince.

Gentlemen, Nantz, Nov. 10, 1757.

**I** CAN now confirm the contents of the letters I wrote you of the 15th and 19th ult. Madam, the marquis of Segur, having procured me a passport from the minister for a neutral ship, I have in consequence got a vessel freighted in Holland of about 400 tons, which vessel will sail directly to your address, and that in all the next month for to take in her loading. She is, gentlemen, consigned to ye, and has on board 100,000 bricks, 100 hogheads of coals, 100 casks of salt, 50 casks of beer, 100 jugs of linseed oil, 200 cheeses, pots for sugar, hoops, nails, twigs, and other articles, which I recommend to your care, and which you will sell to my best advantage. Those that have the fitting out of this ship in Holland, will send you the bills of lading, and the invoice: You will be pleased to send the returns of this small cargo per this bearer, if possible, and that in Muscovado sugar of the first quality; indigo, well conditioned, and of a fine kind; or in cotton very clean and white: As to the remainder of her loading, that is expressly agreed for by Madam de Segur, from whose plantation he takes 200,000 weight of sugar, which Mr. Cloupet is to deliver. I advise Mr. Peyrac, that he may ship on board of her 200,000 weight at the price I have freighted her for, which is at 19 doits, Dutch money, for each pound of sugar. With regard to the vessel, take care to procure her loading; I fancy she may carry very easily 800,000 weight of sugar, perhaps more; in that case you must get ready 500,000 weight on my account, which hope you will get ready out of the effects you will have of mine in your hands: As to the house of Linsen's and Co. get my effects from them at any rate, as well as from Chantier's house; nay, collect what you can for me: I dare say you will be no ways embarrassed to expedite this ship, as her cargo will be a great beginning, especially if you can sell the sugar-pots in Muscovado sugar. I sold them last war, delivered at Cul de Sac. H a 29lb 14th of clayed sugar for each pot; therefore in Muscovado you will get them in proportion. I recommend to you, that you will not sell otherwise than here is one, and there is the other, as

little credit as possible, for I am tired lying out of my effects and none coming in: I must advise ye, gentlemen, that you may expect a good many neutral ships together; therefore take proper steps in time, and get the best Muscovados; at 8 or 10 livres per cent. you may buy them: If you should be under the necessity of taking any freight, give the preference to some of my friends, and those who are in my debt. Let me see that I may make a good voyage in case you should fill her for my account, after Madam de Segur's and Mr. Peyrac's 300,000 weight is on board: Do it thus, 200,000 weight out of the nett proceeds of the cargo,

100,000 ditto from Mr. Linsen's and Co.  
100,000 ditto from Chantier and Co.'s house,

50,000 ditto out of the Maurepas, capt. Blanchan,

50,000 from capt. Latouch,  
And from your house what you can.

Therefore I expect to have 600,000lb by the return of the ship, besides the freight money, which you may ship in cotton or indigo, for account of the house the ship belongs to. As to coffee, ship me none, unless you can buy it at 6 or 7 sols per lb. that article cannot do otherwise than fall. Advise me by all opportunities how you go on, and acquaint me with what kind of produce I may depend on in return. In a word, I desire you will let me know how you intend to load her, or if you will take in heavy freight: It is an affair that is worthy of your attention; let me know what passes with regard to your expediting her. You will mark all the sugars you load for our houses, or self, or any other produce, as well as Madam de Segur's, and Peyrac's, with the ship's mark, that is to say, the returns of the cargo, whether hogheads, barrels, bales, bags, &c. from No. 1. to any quantity. You will also observe to take but one bill of lading for the whole, nor but one invoice of the whole cargo, and that for the account and to the address of those who loaded her when outward bound, and stipulate that the returns are the proceed of the said outward bound cargo; the captain should have but one invoice on board, with the cocket that he will get from the receiver-general of his certain cargo; which cocket you will get attested by the general intendant, and the other proper officers; and let them be cleared in as great form as our French vessels are. These are the only papers he must make use of in case he should be met



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met with by the English, except his Dutch pass, with the muster roll, and the usual papers they generally have upon an American voyage. With regard to the passport we obtained from our court, of which he is to be the bearer, to entitle him to an entry at Hispaniola, it must be secreted in such a manner, as it may be found before she gets safe to you. On her arrival take her passport, and go to the general and those in power, exhibit it to them, get it recorded at the register's office at the Admiralty, examine it, and go thro' all the ceremonies therein directed, that on the return of the ship I may have no trouble from the minister to whom I have given security for 15,000*l*. let him be cautious that his America cocket be in strict form, as the duties paid at the custom in France will be taken from thence; for this is one of the conditions for granting passports; therefore the cocket should be examined very accurately. I once more request that you will be circumspect, lest I should be brought into any trouble; therefore consult with Mr. Peyrac in every thing: If God sends this ship safe back to Holland, I should see by your manifest to whom the goods belong: As for example:

If there should be 20 casks of sugar, indigo, or bags of cotton, being the returns of the cargo, you will number thus; from No. 1 to 20, 20 casks: If from the house of Linsens and comp. 21 to 30, 10 casks: If from the house of Le Chantier and comp. from 31 to 40: If from and for Madam de Segur, from 41 to 240: One hundred casks from Mr. Peyrac, from 241 to 340, and so on: By which means, by these numero's, which must be all under the same mark, upon the cargo being landed, every body will be able to ascertain their own goods: All this must not prevent every shipper's taking separate bills of loading for their property, and make their invoices as usual, and sending them home, but not by this ship, but by other vessels, and the first opportunities; for I must repeat it, that there must be no French papers on board this ship; or if you should send me a manifest of her loading in a letter, or so forth, it must be carefully hid, as well as our French pass that the captain has. I hope, with these precautions, he cannot run any risk. It is thus that all the captains who are safe arrived in Holland have acted, and, tho' met by the English, have been acquitted. Attend very strictly to what I write you, that there may be no hold taken of this ship. The captain,

by his charter party, has obliged himself to take the sugars on board him from the different embarkadiers, as well as all other kind of produce, wherever you may direct him; he has his own boats, so this is his business, but take care to give him his loading within the 120 days limited in the policy, as it will prevent my being at any expences. Peruse, gentlemen, this letter, that you may be the better able to execute my orders; take care of any mistake in the numbers, as it will prevent confusion; agree with the shippers to number and mark their sugars within 15 days after the arrival of the ship, and the quantity they will ship; for which purpose you will have a memorandum book, and write them off, which you will keep in your pocket: You will, for example, ask Mr. Peyrac what quantity of casks he may ship; he will reply 80; then you will tell him to mark them thus, from No. 1 to 80: You will say the same to Mr. Cloupet, he will say 150; you will give him the same mark, and he will begin from 81 to 230, and so on for all the shippers, and even what you may ship yourself. You may acquaint Mr. de Motmans that he may ship 25 or 30 hogheads, at nine dolts per pound freight; therefore he may get ready in consequence, if agreeable. I had like to have forgot to let you know that no one should appear as a shipper but the captain, especially at the receiver-general's office when he takes out his docketts, and that he may pay the duties; tho' there may be ten shippers, yet you will be pleased to let none of them appear but the captain as shipper of the whole cargo, as it is very essential. The docketts and bills of lading should be made out thus, and in Dutch, as if the captain was the shipper, which papers he must be possessed of, and at the following price for freight, viz.

1 1-8th per pound of muscovada, or clayed sugar.

2 5 8th ditto of coffee,

3 1-half ditto of cocoa.

4 ditto of cotton or indigo.

All this Dutch money at 15 per cent. to be allowed for losses, besides a bounty to be taken from the whole cargo for the payment of 450 florins to the captain, commonly called hat-money.

All the above prices of freights, losses, and hat-money, are agreed upon as specified in the charter-party in Holland; for I must once more repeat to you, that you, as well as the shippers, do not make out your invoices and docketts as usual; and that you do not send them, but by



the vessels that may sail after this ship: You will call her Bouffier, capt. Poliren, and shall know by these names, that it is the ship in question you mean: You will observe to make the shippers mention the freight they are to pay in the invoices, tho' it is higher than the price mentioned in the charter-party, which you will receive; yet it is to my advantage, and I shall know how to come at it. Our court has at last agreed to give passports to all neutral ships who shall ask for them; and the court has appointed three inspectors to see that they are properly distributed. I therefore imagine their will be no scarcity of them at Hispaniola, which will be very agreeable to the planters there, provided the English will let them pass freely, and not molest them in their navigation; but it is imagined they are too jealous of the trade carried on by neutrals not to oppose them.

I have the honour of being sincerely,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble servant,

AUGUS DE LUYN.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the  
Origin and Progress of the present WAR.  
Continued from p. 230.*

ON December 19, the following resolution of the said committee of ways and means was likewise agreed to by the house, viz.

"That the times for the payment of the sums of 6,300,000*l.* in consequence of the resolution of this house of the 5th instant, over and above the deposit therein mentioned, be

Ten per cent. on or before Jan. 18 next.

_____	Feb. 27
_____	March 24
_____	April 23
_____	May 24
_____	June 21
_____	July 21
_____	Aug. 23
_____	Sept. 20

And, on Jan. 25, 1747, after the house had agreed to the resolutions of the said committee for imposing a new poundage duty, and had ordered a bill to be brought in pursuant therunto, the said two resolutions were again read, and it was ordered that in the said bill, provision should be made, pursuant to these two resolutions. A bill was accordingly brought in, which passed both houses, and received the royal assent on the 18th of February following; and thus the subscription was established by act of parliament. But before I proceed further I must observe that

there are two ways of raising money by loans for the publick service: One is, by the treasury's entering into an agreement with undertakers to advance the whole sum then wanted, upon the terms agreed on; and this is the most certain way of having the money duly advanced; but it is subject to two inconveniencies; for as the undertakers are always some overgrown rich men, who are generally the most avaritious, they insist upon such high terms, that it is always the most expensive way of raising money for the publick service; and when the fund comes afterwards to be sold out in small parcels by these undertakers or their brokers in Change-Alley, it never fails to sell at an advanced price or premium, which occasions a grumbling and murmuring among the people, and a suspicion as if our ministers had secured some private advantage to themselves.

The other way of raising money by loans for the publick service is, by an open subscription: That is to say, by opening subscription books in some publick place, and allowing every one to subscribe for what sum he pleases before the subscription be full, or before such an hour of such a day, in proportion to the deposit he can make, and if more money be subscribed than is wanted, then to allow every man a share in proportion to the sum he subscribed. This is the easiest and cheapest way of raising money for the publick service by loan, but this way is likewise attended with two inconveniencies; for if it be the first loan, or the first borrowing fund that has been for some years established, it is very uncertain whether the whole sum wanted will be subscribed for.

If it be not the first, and the preceding loan or fund has sold at a discount, it is almost certain that the whole sum wanted will not be subscribed for, even tho' the terms be better. On the other hand, if the preceding loan or fund has from the beginning, and still continues to be sold at a premium, there is little doubt to be made but that the whole sum wanted will be subscribed for, and that even altho' the terms be a little worse; but then the danger is, that multitudes will subscribe for much larger sums than is possible for them to advance. In such a case every man who has, or can raise any money for making a deposit, will subscribe for a large sum as he can make a deposit for. For example, a man who has 100*l.* if the deposit be but 10 per cent. will subscribe for 1000*l.* and so in proportion for any larger or lesser sum, even though he know



that he is not able to make so much as the second payment, or rather the first payment after the deposit, because he hopes that before the time comes for making this payment, he may be able to sell his subscription at a premium, perhaps of 10 or 20. per cent. and by that means get 10 or 20. profit, in a month or two, upon every 100l. he has advanced by way of deposit. Now when there happens to be a great number of such subscribers, the consequence will be, that the subscription will soon begin to sell at a discount, and as soon as it begins to do so, the real B wanted men will stand aloof, in hopes that the discount will rise still higher, and that they may make a considerable advantage by delaying to purchase; the consequence of which may be, that our government will be disappointed as to a great part of the money they expected to raise by the subscription.

Having thus explained the two methods of raising money by loan for the publick service, and shewn the inconveniencies attending each, I shall next observe, that in the winter 1746-7, our ministers, by the advice of a worthy magistrate of the city of London, and in order to avoid the popular murmur and suspicion always attending the borrowing of money for the publick service by private contract \*, resolved to raise the money then wanted by an open subscription. Accordingly, December 12, a subscription was opened for 4000,000l. and notwithstanding the distress in which our publick credit had been about that time (twelvemonth preceding, there were 600,000l. subscribed in four hours time after the books were opened, and before the 24th a deposit of 10l. per cent. was made by each subscriber, for the share he was allowed of the subscription. This subscription began presently to sell at a premium, and so it continued until after the beginning of the next session of parliament, which of course encouraged our subscribers to take the same method for raising the 6,300,000l. then wanted. But it G was they did not foresee the inconvenience I have mentioned, of multitudes subscribing for much larger sums than they could possibly answer: If they had, they would certainly have appointed the deposit to be at least 25l. per cent. which is the only way of preventing this inconvenience: H such a high deposit might perhaps have prevented the subscription's being filled in such a short time, but considering our distress at sea during the preceding summer, and the high spirits our people were in at that time, I am persuaded, that even

with this high deposit the subscription would have been filled in a very few days, and if the first payment had not been appointed to be made until two months afterwards, it would probably have prevented any subscriber's being brought into distress, or obliged to sell his subscription under par.

Whether the inconvenience I have mentioned was not foreseen, or whether our ministers were afraid, lest by appointing a very high deposit to be made, they should prevent the subscription's being filled, I do not know; but, on the 14th of November, 1747, subscription books were opened for 6,300,000l. and people were given to understand, that the subscription was to be upon the terms mentioned in the two foregoing resolutions, which terms being as good as those of the former subscription, the success that subscription had met with raised such a subscribing madness among the people, that in a very few hours a great deal more was subscribed than was wanted, and the far greatest part of the subscribers, I believe, subscribed for as large a sum as they could make a deposit for, without considering how they were to make good their future payments. Yet nevertheless it sold for a premium of about 10. or one half per cent. and continued to do so till within a few days before the first payment after the deposit was to be made, when it began to be sold at par, and by the 25th of January it came to be sold at one-fourth per cent discount. From that time it continued falling, so that at last, on the 23d of March, being the day before the third payment was to be made, it sold for 83l. per cent. which was 17l. per cent. discount, tho' many of the subscribers had borrowed money at a most extravagant interest or premium to make that third payment.

In short, the distress was so general among the subscribers, that in order to give them some temporary relief, the house of commons, on the 31st of March, resolved, that it would immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the execution of the said poundage act passed as before-mentioned in that session; and in the said committee it was resolved, and next day agreed to by the house, "that the time for payment on the subscription of 6,300,000l. be enlarged, so that the payments, which by the act of this session of parliament are to be made on or before the 22d of April, and the 24th of May next, be made on or before the 22d of October, and the 24th of November next, respectively: And that the proprietors do allow interest at the rate of

\* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1746, p. 629.



of 4l. per cent. per annum, for the payments made after Michaelmas next, from the said day to the time of actual payment, the said interest to be deducted from the interest due to them on former payments. After which it was ordered, that a clause, or clauses, pursuant to these resolutions, should be inserted in the bill for permitting the exportation of tea to Ireland, which was accordingly done; and that bill having been passed into a law, these two clauses still stand in it as a monument of the distress which the subscribers were then reduced to.

This was a relief to many who would have been under insuperable difficulties to have made the next two payments at the times first appointed, if no alteration had happened in the affairs of Europe; but it did not raise the price of the subscription, nor did the price rise till those who were in the secret found, that preliminaries for a general peace would certainly be, in a short time, agreed to at Aix-la-Chapelle. Then, indeed, the price of this subscription, as well as the price of all our other publick funds, began to rise apace, so that before the 21st of July, when the next payment upon the subscription became due, those who could not make that payment, could not only sell, but sell at a small discount of not above 3 or 4l. per cent. Whereas if no peace had happened, it is highly probable, that many of the subscribers would have been under an utter impossibility either to sell at any tolerable price, or to make good any of the future payments, consequently our government would have been disappointed as to great part of the money expected from that subscription, and if advantage had been taken of the forfeitures incurred, many of their friends would have been undone.

From the fate of this subscription therefore our ministers had good reason to conclude, that it would be impossible for us to carry on the war upon the continent of Europe, at the same expence we had done; and if we had refused to continue to be at the same expence, or to join with the Dutch in accepting the terms of peace then offered by France, they would have made the best peace they could for themselves, and would have withdrawn their troops from the allied army. The house of Austria and king of Sardinia would in a short time have been forced to follow their example; and the French army under marshal count Saxe, would then have marched directly away to Hanover, which no prince or potentate in Europe would

then have assisted us to defend; and no man in England can be so chimerical as to imagine, that we were able by ourselves alone, to defend it against such an army, or so unjust as to suppose, that we are not, in honour, obliged to defend it, when it is attacked merely upon our account, if it may be any way possible for us to do so.

It must be granted, that it was unlucky for us not to be able to oblige France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle to ascertain what was meant by the ancient boundaries of Nova-Scotia, and to demolish all the forts they had erected upon the territories of our Indian subjects or friends in America. It must likewise be granted, that it was unlucky for us not to be able to oblige the Spaniards to renounce, in the most solemn manner, the right they pretended they had, to search our ships in the seas of America, and to seize upon and confiscate them, if they found on board any Spanish money, or any goods which they were pleased to call contraband. But if it was become impossible for us to continue being at the same expence in carrying on the war, as plainly appeared from the fate of our last subscription; and if the Dutch threatened to leave us, and to negotiate for themselves alone, unless we agreed to the terms then offered, as it was at that time confidently said they did, our ministers were, for the reason I have mentioned, under a necessity to accept of those terms, such as they were, and to leave all disputes between France and us to a future negotiation, tho' perhaps even they themselves expected no good effect from that negotiation; and the behaviour of France very soon furnished a convincing proof, that nothing was to be expected from any negotiation.

That artful court, indeed, very readily agreed to begin a negotiation, and commissioners were on both sides appointed, who were to meet at Paris, and to adjust in an amicable manner all the differences subsisting between the two nations in America; but at the same time they sent such instructions to their governors in that part of the world, as made them bolder and more open in their incroachments than ever they had been before in time of peace. As soon as we had restored to them the Island of Cape-Breton, their governors of that island not only encouraged the Indians of Nova-Scotia to attack our infant colony at Halifax, and to murder or captivate such of our people as they found straggling at any distance from the garrison, but furnished them with arms and ammunition, and even with French-



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for their leaders and directors. This was true, he did in a private and under-hand manner, because the French court had never so much as pretended that Chignecto Bay, on which the town of Halifax is situated, was not within the ancient boundaries of Nova-Scotia; and therefore when complaints were made to him upon this head by our governor of Nova-Scotia, he answered, that he could not hinder the people of the island from selling their goods to any that would come to purchase, that as to the Indians he had no power over them, and that if there were any Frenchmen among them, they were renegadoes who had left their habitations in Nova-Scotia or Cape-Breton, in order to live by plunder among the Indians, and consequently would neither obey him nor any one else. These were his pretences, tho' every one of them were known to be false; for both the French and Indians of Nova-Scotia had always deemed themselves subjects of France, and had always kept up such a correspondence with the French governor of Cape-Breton, that neither of them would have dared to molest our people without his connivance; and as to the Island of Cape-Breton, he had by his commission such a power over it, that he might have prevented any Indians sitting foot upon it, or any inhabitants keeping a correspondence with those Indians who were at war with our people; but so far was he from such a friendly behaviour towards us, that he carried himself into a commerce with those Indians, by purchasing such of our people as they happened to take prisoners, and giving them arms and ammunition in return; and these prisoners he detained until we paid him what he pretended to advance for their ransom, which was probably a very profitable sort of commerce, but a commerce which, he said, he engaged in out of meer humanity, because if the Indians had found that they could get nothing for their prisoners, they would have murdered every one of our people they could make themselves masters of, and they would accept of nothing from us for their ransom but arms and ammunition.

Thus a Frenchman will find and give a reason even for cutting your throat: however, tho' this behaviour was far from friendly, yet it was not a direct violation of any treaty or stipulation between the two nations, and therefore we could not come to an open breach with the French nation upon this account. But very soon gave us good cause and a

most just reason to do so; for, in October, 1749, the governor of Canada sent M. la Corne, at the head of a large body of regular troops and Canada militia, to take post on Chignecto Bay, at the mouth of the little river of the same name, and to erect a fort at that place; tho' when the commissaries were appointed, it had been expressly agreed, that during their negotiation, neither side should make any new settlement, or erect any new fortification, in any of those parts of America which were controverted between the two nations. Yet we took no notice, so far as I can find, of such an open infraction of a stipulation so lately agreed to; but we found ourselves obliged to take some notice of its immediate consequence; for as soon as M. la Corne had taken post, and raised a fortification, upon the north side of Chignecto river, the French inhabitants, who were very numerous, and had a large village upon the south side of that river, broke out in open rebellion against us, notwithstanding their having formerly sworn allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain.

To reduce these French rebels to their duty, major Lawrence was, in April, 1750, sent with a small party of our troops, but without any orders, and indeed, without a sufficient force, to attack and demolish the fort which the French had erected on the other side of that river. Upon his approach the French rebels set fire to their houses, and with every thing that belonged to them, passed over to the other side, where they were received by M. la Corne, who declared that he would protect them; and the only reason he would give for this insolent behaviour was, that he would defend his post; so that the major was obliged to return without attempting any thing further. In a short time we were informed, that presently after our troops retired, the French rebels had not only returned, but had rebuilt their huts or houses, and taken possession of their former settlements, whereupon major Lawrence was again sent by sea with a party of 1000 men to drive them out of the country, or oblige them to submit to our government; but they were so far from any thoughts of submitting, that they had strongly intrenched themselves at the bottom of Chignecto Bay, upon the south side of the river, which obliged major Lawrence to land his troops a little higher up the bay, from whence he marched by land and attacked their intrenchments. The French troops who were drawn up on the other side of the river, did not, indeed,



deed, pass to give these rebels any assistance, but after they were driven from their intrenchments, they received and protected them; and the major was, it seems, restrained by his orders from pursuing them over the river, or attacking those who dared to protect them; therefore he was obliged to content himself with erecting a fort at the bottom of the bay upon the south side of Chignecto river, which from him was called St. Lawrence Fort.

[To be continued in our next.]

From the MONITOR, June 2.

**G**REAT-Britain was never so respectable for her force by sea and land; never so well provided with men and money to execute grand designs; nor ever more united in her political interest, than under the present administration. So that if strength, riches, sound policy and unanimity, are the means of safety and victory, this nation has nothing to fear; but the greatest reason to hope for a happy issue to her arms, employed against the enemies of her commerce, religion, and constitution.

Who can look upon the numerous squadrons which cover the ocean, and exceed the naval armaments of all the world united in the number of ships, and weight of metal; in the goodness of their stores, and in the capacity of their officers and men, and tremble at the whisper of any equipment of a naval force by our enemies?

Could there be the least truth and intention in the accounts published of the dreadful building of *flat-bottom'd boats* in the several ports of France? or could the French ministry be so devoid of wisdom and sound policy, as to imagine they can land an army by such means, and to risk the lives of so many subjects, without a possibility to do any more than alarm our coasts? It would best become politicians and Englishmen, especially those who are in the administration and admitted into the royal councils, and thereby enabled to command the attention of the people, to quash all appearances of fear; to spirit up the strength of the nation, and to form the militia, that they might be better prepared to repel any force.

Instead of raising doubts and fears, they ought to dispel the clouds of any dark apprehensions of danger from a foreign power, by exposing the weakness of the gallivading enemy, and by reminding the publick of their own strength.

They should shew them how the French

are so involved with the queen of Hungary, in the war with the king of Prussia and his allies, that they are distressed for men to garrison their own frontiers and coasts; and that it is not practicable for them to accomplish an invasion by boats, when they have no men of war to face our fleets.

They ought to put them in mind of their own strength and unanimity, and of those valuable branches of our constitution, our religion, and liberty, which would be sacrificed by the Gallic sword.

**B** To shew them the advantages and safety accruing to the nation by the establishment of a militia, which so effectually provides for the internal defence of the country, that it has given a final check to the spirit of French invasions; To promote, by all means, that unanimity which is grounded upon a confidence in his majesty's councils and administration; it being that cement of national strength which always supplies it with money, secures it from rebellions, conspiracies, and factions, and maintains an interest and respect among foreign powers: And to possess them with a resolution never to sheath the sword, till they have vindicated the dignity of the crown, the honour of the nation, and put it out of the power of any one to dispute our rights, or to disturb our happiness.

Is it not, therefore, most unaccountable to see dejection in the countenance and trembling in the accent of a statesman's voice, at the receipt of some intelligence, that the French ministry are squandering away the publick money in building of *flat-bottom'd boats*, and marching their troops down to the sea coasts? Is this a sufficient reason to forget our own power, our advantages, and our interest, and to submit to the terms of an inglorious peace? If there be such an inherent virtue in these French boats, as to drive Britons out of their senses, and protect France from the power of Britain, our enemies from henceforward may at the expence of a navy, and always keep our fleets in awe by the *bugbear* of *flat-bottom'd boats*.

Shall the conquest of Louisbourg and its appendages? Shall the success on the continent of America, which has almost put an end to the Gallic name in the world? Shall the inconsiderable figure made by the enemy on Guadaloupe, Shall Goree and Senegal? Shall the weakness of their coast discovered by late expeditions? Shall their loss of forty nine ships of war, and the almost total



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to their commerce and navigation in all quarters of the world, be forgot, or mentioned? Or, shall these great and glorious actions be lessened and cancelled in our thoughts? Shall fear beget us of that courage and steadiness, which these mighty actions owe their success to? Or, shall Britain fall from the pinnacle of glory to be buried under the oppression of weak or bad hearts?

Remember, therefore, O Britons! that noble spirit of your ancestors, which never easily submitted to power, nor could easily be imposed upon by craft. Pursue with vigour the object of that just and necessary war in which you are engaged. Beware that you are not drawn into measures by fear, which will deprive you of all the glory and advantages you have gained by your arms. If necessity drives the French upon such desperate measures, it is your duty to unite in defence of your land and country.

Keep a jealous eye upon those who would increase your fears, and at the same time do all in their power to discourage the measures, which have reduced France to its present difficulties and distress, and to weaken the internal power of this nation by preventing or delaying the execution of that act, which has provided a well-regulated and disciplined militia for that purpose.

Hearken not to those crafty sycophants, who would keep you disarmed, and make their own contempt of an act of parliament, for putting arms into the hands of the people, an excuse for opposing the salutary and effectual measures taken by the ministry to reduce France to an equitable peace, and a plea to invite foreign powers to protect our coasts.

For the moment you drop your courage, and cry for a peace, Britain will find herself in that same situation of contempt and danger, in which she was at the beginning of this war. Whatever shall be the result of negotiation must be given up for a peace made, without compelling the enemy to accept such terms, which shall put it out of their power to insist again in the like quarrel, can never be honourable nor lasting.

From the Archbishop of Canterbury's Letter to the Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of the Province.

It has been the unanimous opinion of many of our brethren, the bishops of this province as I have had an opportunity of consulting during the present

session of parliament, that it might be for the service of religion to revive and enforce, with some variations and additions which I propose to them, the rules published by the four last of my predecessors in the see of Canterbury soon after their accession to it; I earnestly recommend to you.

I. That you require of every person, who desires to be admitted to holy orders, that he signify to you his name, and place of abode, and transmit to you his testimonial, and a certificate of his age duly attested, with the title upon which he is to be ordained, at least twenty days before the time of ordination; and that he appear on Wednesday, or at farthest on Thursday in Ember-week, in order to his examination.

II. That if you shall reject any person, who applies for holy orders, upon the account of immorality proved against him, you signify the name of the person so rejected, with the reason of your rejecting him, to me, within one month; that so I may acquaint the rest of my suffragans with the case of such rejected person before the next ordination.

III. That you admit not any person to holy orders, who having resided any considerable time out of the university, does not send to you, with his testimonial, a certificate signed by the minister, and other credible inhabitants of the parish where he so resided, expressing, that notice was given in the church, in time of divine service on some Sunday, at least a month before the day of ordination, of his intention to offer himself to you to be ordained at such a time; and that upon such notice given, no objections have come to their knowledge for the which he ought not to be ordained.

IV. That you admit no letters testimonial, on any occasion whatsoever, unless it be therein expressed, for what particular end and design such letters are granted: Nor unless it be declared, by those who shall sign them, that they have personally known the life and behaviour of the person for the time by them certified; and do believe in their conscience, that he is qualified for that order, office, or employment, to which he desires to be admitted.

V. That in all testimonials sent from any college or hall, in either of the universities, you expect that they be signed, as well as sealed; and that among the persons signing, the governor of such college or hall, or in his absence, the next person under such governor, with the dean, or reader of divinity, and the tutor



of the person to whom the testimonial is granted (such tutor being in the college, and such person being under the degree of master of arts) do subscribe their names.

VI. That you admit not any person to holy orders upon letters dismissory, unless they are granted by the bishop himself, or guardian of the spiritualities, *Sede vacante*; nor unless it be expressed in such letters, that he who grants them, has fully satisfied himself of the title, and conversation of the person to whom the letter is granted.

VII. That you make diligent inquiry concerning curates in your diocese; and proceed to ecclesiastical censures against those who shall presume to serve cures without being first duly licensed thereunto; as also against all incumbents who shall receive and employ them, without first obtaining such licence.

VIII. That you do not by any means admit of any minister, who removes from another diocese, to serve as a curate in yours, without the testimony in writing of the bishop of that diocese, or ordinary of the peculiar jurisdiction, from whence he comes, of his good life, ability, and conformity to the ecclesiastical laws of the church of England.

IX. That you do not allow any minister to serve more than one church or chapel, in one day, except that chapel be a member of the parish church, or united thereunto; and unless the said church, or chapel, where such minister shall serve in two places, be not able, in your judgment, to maintain a curate.

X. That in the instrument of licence granted to any curate, you appoint him what shall appear to you, upon due consideration of the duty to be performed by him, the value of the benefice, and the other circumstances of the case, a sufficient salary, according to the power vested in you by the laws of the church, and the particular direction of the act of parliament for the better maintenance of curates.

XI. That you take care, as much as is possible, that whosoever is admitted to serve any cure, do reside in the parish where he is to serve, especially in livings that are able to support a resident curate: And where that cannot be done, that he do at least reside so near to the place, that he may conveniently perform all the duties both in the church and parish.

XII. That you be very cautious in accepting resignations; and endeavour with the utmost care, by every legal method, to guard against corrupt and uncanonical presentations to benefices.

XIII. That you require your clergy to wear their proper habits, preserving always an evident and decent distinction from the laity in their apparel: And to shew in their whole behaviour, that seriousness, gravity, and prudence, which becomes their function; abstaining from all unsuitable company and diversions.

XIII. That you require your clergy to wear their proper habits, preserving always an evident and decent distinction from the laity in their apparel: And to shew in their whole behaviour, that seriousness, gravity, and prudence, which becomes their function; abstaining from all unsuitable company and diversions.

These directions I desire you would, with all convenient speed, communicate to the clergy of your diocese, assuring them, that it is your fixed resolution to make them the rule of your own practice.

In the mean time, commending you to the Divine Blessing, I remain,

My LORD,

Your truly affectionate brother,

Lambeth,

May 8, 1759.

THO. CANT.

Westminster, June 2. This day, the lords being met, a message was sent to the Hon. house of commons by Mr. Quarme, deputy gentleman usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that "The lords, authorized by virtue of his majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this Hon. house in the house of peers, to hear the commission read;" and the commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, the lord archbishop of Canterbury, the lord keeper of the great seal, the lord president of the council, and several other lords, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said bills was read accordingly, and the royal assent given to,

An act for granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the year 1759; and for relief of Samuel Taylor, with respect to a bond entered into by him for securing the duties on tobacco imported.

An act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

An act to amend an act made in the last session of parliament for repealing the duty granted by an act made in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty on silver plate; and for granting a duty on licences, to be taken out by all persons dealing in gold or silver plate, by permitting the sale of gold or silver plate in small quantities without licence; and by



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grating a duty, instead of the duty now payable on licences, to be taken out by certain dealers in gold or silver plate; and also a duty upon licences to be taken out by pawnbrokers dealing in gold or silver plate, and refiners of gold or silver. (See p. 309.)

An act for augmenting the salaries of the puisne judges in the court of King's Bench, the judges in the court of Common Pleas, the barons of the exchequer in the court of Exchequer at Westminster, the judges in the courts of session and Exchequer in Scotland, and justices of Chester and the great sessions for the counties in Wales.

An act for adding certain annuities granted in the year 1757 to the joint stock of three per cent. annuities consolidated by the acts of the 25th, 28th and 29th years of his present majesty's reign, and for carrying the several duties therein mentioned to the sinking fund; and for charging the annuities on single lives, granted in the year 1757, on the produce of the said fund.

An act to continue several laws therein mentioned relating to the allowing a drawback of the duties upon the exportation of copper bars imported; to the encouragement of the silk manufactures; and for taking off several duties on merchandize exported, and reducing other duties to the premium upon masts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his majesty's plantations in America; to the securing the duties upon foreign made sail cloth, and charging foreign made sails with a duty; and for enlarging the time for payment of the duties omitted to be paid on the indentures and contracts of clerks, apprentices, or servants; and also for making affidavits of the execution of articles or contracts of clerks to attornies or solicitors, and filing thereof.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the last session of parliament, entitled, An act for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, and for raising the sum of five millions by annuities and a lottery, to be charged upon the said rates and duties so far as the same relates to the rates and duties on offices and pensions.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the 30th year of his present majesty's reign, for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon indentures, leases, bonds, and other deeds, and upon newspapers, advertisements, and alman-

nacks, and upon licences for retailing wine, and other purposes in the said act mentioned; so far as the same relates to some provisions with regard to licences for retailing wine; and to preserve the privileges of the two universities in that part of Great Britain called England, with respect to licences for retailing wine.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the 29th year of his present majesty's reign, entitled, An act for the encouragement of seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning his majesty's navy, and for the better prevention of piracies and robberies by the crews of private ships of war. (See p. 309.)

An act for applying the money granted in this session of parliament towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia from December 31, 1758, to March 25, 1760.

An act for enforcing the execution of the laws relating to the militia, and for removing certain difficulties, and preventing inconveniencies attending, or which may attend the same.

An act for applying a sum of money granted in this session of parliament towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford in the county of Pembroke, and to amend and render more effectual an act of last session of parliament for applying a sum of money towards fortifying the said harbour.

An act for the better preventing the importation of the woollen manufactures of France into any of the ports in the Levant sea, by or on the behalf of any of his majesty's subjects, and for the more effectual preventing the illegal importation of raw silk and mohair yarn into this kingdom.

An act for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and French lawns.

An act for relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, and to oblige debtors who shall continue in execution in prison beyond a certain time, and for sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon oath, their estates for their creditors benefit. (See p. 309.)

An act to continue, amend, explain, and render more effectual an act made in the 6th year of the reign of his present majesty, for the better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the river Thames, and to prevent putting of rubbish, ashes, dirt, or soil, into the said river, and in the streets, passages, and kennels in London.



don, and in the suburbs thereof, in Middlesex and Westminster, and such part of the dutchy of Lancaster as is in Middlesex, and for allowing a certain quantity of dung, compost, earth, or soil, to be yearly shipped as ballast from the laystalls in London on board any coal or coasting vessel.

And to a great number of other publick and to 40 private bills.

*The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Saturday, June 2, 1759.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**T**HE king has commanded us to put an end to his session of parliament; and, at the same time to assure you, that as your conduct, during the course of it, has highly deserved his royal approbation, so his majesty now returns you his hearty thanks for it.

At the opening of the session, his majesty exhorted you to bear up against all difficulties; effectually to stand by, and defend his majesty; and vigorously to support the king of Prussia, and the rest of his allies. The king has commanded us to acquaint you, that his hopes of surmounting those difficulties were founded on the wisdom, zeal, and affection of so good a parliament; and that you have fully answered his expectations. You have considered the war in all its parts; and, notwithstanding the long continuance of it, thro' the obstinacy of our enemies, have made such provision for the many different operations, as ought to convince the powers engaged against us, that it will be for their interest, as well as for the ease and relief of all Europe, to come to equitable and honourable terms of accommodation.

By your assistance, the combined army in Germany has been compleated: Powerful squadrons, as well as great numbers of land forces, are employed in America, in order to maintain the just rights and possessions of his majesty and his people; and to annoy the enemy in the most sensible manner in those parts; and, as France is now making considerable preparations in her ports, his majesty has taken care to put his fleet at home in the best condition, both of strength and situation, to guard against, and repel any attempts, that may be meditated against his kingdoms.

The king's measures have all been directed to assert the honour of his crown; to preserve the essential interests of his faithful subjects; and to support the cause

of the protestant religion, and public liberty. His majesty, therefore, trusts that the uprightness of his intentions will draw down the blessing of heaven upon his endeavours.

We have it, also, in command from his majesty, to let you know, that his hopes, the provisions you have made, to prevent, and correct, the excesses of the privateers, will be effectual to that desirable end. The king has had it much at heart: For tho' his majesty is sensible of the utility of that service, when under proper regulations, he is determined to do his utmost, to prevent any injuries or hardships, being done to the subjects of neutral powers, as far as may be practicable, and consistent with his majesty's just right to hinder the trade of his enemies from being collusively and fraudulently covered.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

We are commanded to assure you, that when his majesty considers the large supplies which you have so unanimously given, he feels himself under the strongest obligations, not only to thank you for them, but also to applaud the firmness and vigour, with which you have acted; as well as your prudence in judging, that notwithstanding the present burdens, the making ample provision for carrying on the war is the most probable means to bring it to an honourable and happy conclusion. No attention will be wanting on his majesty's part for the faithful application of what you have granted.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His majesty has been graciously pleased to order us to add, that he has nothing more to desire of you, but that you would carry down the same good dispositions and propagate them in your several counties, which you have shewn in your proceedings during your sitting here.

After which the lord keeper said;

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued Thursday the twenty-sixth day of June next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued Thursday the twenty-sixth day of June next.

**B**y the act for relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of the persons, &c. debtors charged in execution for any sum, or sums, not exceeding real after the 15th day of June, 1759.



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before the end of the first term after his being charged in execution, exhibit a petition to the court of law wherein he is so charged, certifying the causes of his imprisonment, with a schedule of his real and personal estate at the time, and charges affecting the same, and the state of his effects at the time of his first imprisonment, &c. Also giving 24 days previous notice to the creditor, or his attorney, at whose suit he is charged in execution, with a copy of his schedule, and the said creditor appearing, or not appearing thereto, and oath being made of the due requiring him so to do, and the prisoner swearing to the truth of his schedule, &c. (from which are excepted wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, not exceeding the value of ten pounds) the prisoner will be thereupon discharged, &c. A creditor, if he is not satisfied with the schedule, and insists on keeping the debtor in goal, is to allow him 2s. 4d. per week, and if more than one creditor, each creditor is to allow him 1s. 6d. per week. Any prisoner refusing to petition and deliver a schedule of his estate and effects, his creditors, after 20 days notice given him, may compel him so to do. Overplus of the prisoner's estate, after payment of debt and costs, to be returned to him. The prisoner is to pay 2s. 6d. for his discharge fee, and his future effects are liable to debts unsatisfied. He is to have no advantage of the statute of limitations, unless entitled to it before he was charged in custody on the original suit. Prisoners refusing to deliver a schedule, to be transported for seven years, and delivering in a false account, to suffer the pains and penalties of wilful perjury. After the prisoner is discharged, he is not liable to arrest or action for the same debt. None are entitled to the benefit of this act, who have taken, or shall take the benefit of any act of insolvency, and the act is not to extend to Scotland.

By the new plate act, traders in, or venders of small gold and silver wares, are relieved from taking out a licence; but traders in, and venders of large quantities, viz. pieces of gold plate of two ounces, or upwards, and of silver plate 40 ounces, or upwards, are to pay 5l. for a licence, under the penalty of 20l. in case of default. Pawnbrokers and retailers are subjected to this act, and the licences to be renewed annually.

By the act to explain and amend the Statute's act, and for the better preventing piracy and robberies, &c. No com-

mision of reprisal is to be granted to any vessel in Europe under 100 tons burthen, 10 guns and 40 men, and many regulations are made for the better management and conduct of the privateers.

### To the PUBLICK.

Strand, April 25, 1759.

**T**HE society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, propose, in pursuance of their plan, to bestow the following premium, viz.

#### B Premiums relating to Agriculture, Husbandry, Planting, &c.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with acorns alone before the 1st day of May, 1760 (10 acres at least) with not less than four bushels to each acre, and for fencing and preserving the same effectually for raising timber, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of sowing the same must be delivered to the society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

**D** For erecting on or before the 1st of September, 1761, an apiary, containing the greatest number of hives or boxes stocked with bees, not less than 30, a gold medal.

Also a silver medal for the second greatest number, not less than 20.

**E** Certificates to be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1761.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with Spanish chestnuts (for raising timber) before the 1st day of May, 1760, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

**F** For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

For properly planting the greatest number of the small leaved English elm, for raising timber (commonly used for keels of ships and water-works) before the 1st day of May, 1760, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number of ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

**N. B.** Certificates of having planted the two last articles, must be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

For planting out in the year 1760, at proper distances, the greatest number of that pine, commonly called Scotch fir, being the tree which produces the best red or



or yellow deal, to be two years old, at least, when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number of ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1761.

N. B. The like premiums will also be given for planting out the greatest number of Scotch firs, at the same age, and after the same manner, in the year 1761. And certificates thereof must be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1762.

For the most effectual method to prevent or destroy the fly which takes the turnip in the leaf, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1759, 20l.

For properly planting with madder roots the greatest number of acres (not less than 10) and effectually fencing and preserving the same, 30l. Certificates will be required of the whole having been planted and fenced between the 1st of June, 1759, and the 1st of November, 1760. And such certificates must be delivered in, on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1760.

For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation on the nature and operations of manures, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if really deserving.

For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation on soils and their different natures, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if deserving.

For the most effectual method to prevent or cure the rot in sheep, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1759, 20l.

For planting out in the year 1761, at proper distances, the greatest number of the white pine, commonly called lord Weymouth's, or the New England pine, (being the properest sort for mast) to be four years old, at least, when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number of ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1761.

N. B. The like premiums will be given for planting out lord Weymouth's pine,

as above, in the year 1762, and also in the year 1763. Certificates thereof for 1762, must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1763, and for 1763, on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1764.

*A Premiums for Discoveries and Improvements in Chymistry, Dying, Mineralogy, &c.*

For the greatest quantity of bismuth, made from minerals or materials, the produce of England, not less than 100lb. weight, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, 30l.

For 10lb. weight of borax, discovered or made in this kingdom, having the properties of that which is imported, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, 25l.

For making 200 nests of the best crucibles, of a small size, each nest consisting of not less than six crucibles, and likewise 50 nests of a larger size; the largest crucibles in each of which last 50 nests to hold two quarts of British materials, and equal to the crucibles imported for melting metals and salts, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, 30l.

For the best sample of flaxen yarn dyed of a lasting and firm green colour, not less than 2lb. weight, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1760, 20l.

For dying flaxen yarn scarlet in grain, of the best holding or fast colour, 2lb. weight at the least, to be produced as above, 30l.

For improving grain colours, and rendering them cheaper, specimens to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1759, 30l.

For making a quantity of the best sal ammoniac, equal in goodness to the best imported, not less than 500lb. weight, at one manufactory, 50lb. weight of which to be produced as a sample on or before the third Tuesday in March, 1760, 30l.

N. B. If the sample produced be equal in goodness, the quantity made will determine the premium.

For the best scarlet in grain dyed in England, in a piece of superfine broad cloth, not less than 25 yards, superior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the nearest to the finest foreign dyed scarlet in grain cloth, with condition to declare how much the dying cost per yard, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759, 20l.

For the discovery of the best and cheapest composition of a very strong and lasting colour.



1759. colour for marking of sheep, which will endure the weather a proper time, and not damage the wool, as pitch, tar, &c. to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760, 2s. 1.

For the best and cheapest composition, which on sufficient trials shall appear most effectual for securing ships bottoms from worms and other injuries, 50l. six planks of oak (cut out of the same piece of timber) must be provided by each candidate, each plank being three feet long, one foot wide, and two inches thick; four of the said planks must be prepared or payed with the composition, and the other two must be left unprepared or unpayed; and all the said planks must be produced to the society on or before the first day of January, 1760, in order to be sent to such places as the society shall think proper for making trials thereon.

For ditto in the year 1762, the planks to be produced in the same manner on or before the first day of January, 1762, 50l. In the year 1756, it was proposed to give 100l. for making at any one manufactory (within three years from the date thereof) 10,000lb. weight of the best salt-petre fit for gunpowder, by some method different from Mr. Paul Nightingale's (as mentioned in his patent and specification) from materials the produce of England or Wales, or from sea-water, 1000lb. weight thereof, to be produced for such trials to be made thereon as the society shall direct.

Also for the second like quantity fit for gunpowder, made at some other manufactory, within the same time, 50l.

It is now further proposed to give 100l. to the person who shall make the first 10,000lb. weight of such salt-petre fit for gunpowder (before the first Tuesday in April, 1760) 1000lb. weight thereof to be produced as above.

For the second like quantity fit for gunpowder, at some other manufactory, and by a different person, or persons, 50l.

N.B. The same persons may be entitled to double premiums, if the above quantity of salt-petre be made by them before the first Tuesday in April, 1760.

For an effectual method to edulcorate tallow or seal oil, for the use not only of the clothier, soap-boiler, &c. but to answer the ordinary purposes of olive oil, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1759, 10l.

For making one quart, at least, of the best, most transparent and colourless varnish, equal in all respects to Martin's at present commonly called copal varnish, the

properties whereof are great hardness, perfect transparency, without discolouring any paint it is laid over, being capable of the finest polish, and not liable to crack, 20l. The varnish that gains the premium must be better than any before produced; and each candidate, when his varnish is produced, must produce also a pannel of wood (large enough for a coach door) painted with the finest ground of white, blue, green, pompadour, carmine, and red, finished with the same varnish, the most perfectly secured and polished, so as to be proof against a hot sun, frock, or wet, to be left with the society for six months, at least, in order to ascertain its merit.

Specimens of the varnish and pannels so finished, are to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1760, and to be determined on the last Wednesday in September, 1760.

For making the most and best verdigrease, equal in goodness to the French, not less than 100lb. weight, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, 30l.

N.B. The process of making verdigrease is given in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the years 1750 and 1753.

For making the most and best saffre and smalt from English cobalt (not less than 1lb. weight of saffre, and 3lb. weight of smalt) to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, together with one pound of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter proof, 30l.

[To be continued in our next.]

F The Eloquence of the PULPIT, exemplified in a very remarkable and striking Instance.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Kent, May, 1759.

AS I was looking the other day into one of the volumes of the Tatler, I happened to hit on the number that treats of the art of speaking, with the proper ornaments of voice and gesture; and the author of it seems to wonder greatly, that it should be so much neglected by the clergy, whom he yet believes to be the most learned body of men in the world. However, Sir Richard owns, there are exceptions to this general rule; and that the dean, he had lately heard preach, was an orator. He has so much regard to his congregation, that he commits to his memory what he has to say to them;



them; and has so soft, and graceful a behaviour, that it must attract your attention. His person, it is to be confessed, is no small recommendation; but he is to be highly commended for not losing that advantage, and adding to the propriety of speech (which might pass the criticism of *Longinus*) an action, which would have been approved by *Demosthenes*. He has a peculiar force in his way; and has many of his audience, who could not be intelligent hearers of his discourse, were there no explanation, as well as grace in his action. This art of his is used with the most exact and honest skill: He never attempts your passions, till he has convinced your reason. All the objections, which he can form, are laid open and dispersed, before he uses the least vehemence in his sermon; but when he thinks he has your head, he very soon wins your heart; and never pretends to shew the beauty of holiness, till he hath convinced you of the truth of it.

Would every one of our clergymen be thus careful to recommend truth and virtue in their proper figures, and shew so much concern for them, as to give them all the additional force they are able, it is not possible, that nonsense should have so many hearers, as you find it has in dissenting congregations, for no reason in the world, but because it is spoken *extempore*: For ordinary minds are wholly governed by their eyes and ears; and there is no way to come at their hearts, but by power over their imaginations.

There is my friend, and merry-companion *Daniel*: He knows a great deal better than he speaks; and can form a proper discourse as well as any orthodox neighbour. But he knows very well, that to bawl out, My beloved; and the words Grace! Regeneration! Sanctification! A new light! The day! The day! Ay, my beloved, the day! or rather, the night!—The night is coming! And judgment will come, when we least think of it! And so forth.—He knows, to be vehement is the only way to come at his audience. *Daniel*, when he sees my friend—come in, can give him a good hint, and cry out—This is only for the saints! The regenerated! By this force of action, tho' mixed with all the incoherence and ribaldry imaginable, *Daniel* can laugh at his diocesan, and grow fat by voluntary subscription, while the parson of the parish goes to law for half his dues. *Daniel* will tell you, it is not the shepherd but the sheep with the bell, which the flock follows.

I wish we had no instances of this sort

at this time; but there are evidently too many; and the present body of clergy are obliged to Sir Richard Steele for this excellent advice, and should look upon it as seasonable, and as highly useful now, as when he gave it.—The model for their compositions, and the manner of delivering them, drawn from that great christian orator, his favourite dean, is certainly most worthy of their best regard, and closest imitation.

They will by this means hugely disappoint the artful designs of our present *Daniels*; and be sure to keep their wisest people within their own folds.—It cannot be helped—there will be always some, that after their own lusts heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears—that love the heats of enthusiasm, odd gestures, and vociferous lungs, &c. though most justly compared by bishop Stillingfleet to a storm of thunder and lightning, and to the coming up of the tide with noise and violence, which may startle and confound, yet leave very little effect.

Oh then ye simple ones, how long will ye love simplicity?

I am, &c.

There having been lately published, A Letter from the Dutches of M—r—gh, in the Shades, to a great Man, we shall give our Readers the following Extracts from it.

THE author introduces the dutches writing thus to her old favourite:

But as fond as I am of taking you to be one of the greatest men in any age or nation, for one of the most disinterested representatives of your country that ever graced the legends of modern patriotism, as well as for the most consummate statesman that ever took the reins of government in hand; sorry I am to say it, I do not find so many, as I could wish, of my countrymen here, to concur with me in that opinion.

My lord-duke, who is not absolutely purified from his love of money, treats me intolerably for the sum I left away from his family, on no other consideration, or better security, than the most suspicious words and professions of a modern patriot.

Lord Or—f—d seconds him with a coarse familiar laugh, in his old way, and swears by all the powers of self-interest, that you have given him no occasion to repent the notions he ever had of political prudery; for that he never in his life heard a spouter of high heroics, or a boaster of patriotism, but that he was sure



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on coming up to his price.

The good lord T—t tells me too I shall have an admirable plea, in equity, to demand the sum bequeathed you on your arrival here, and that there is no doubt of my recovering.

All this, you may be sure, was not over-pleasing to me. But though, as I told you before, I never give up any thing, I was provoked to examine into the truth of things; and how to come at it, was not long a question with me.

There were enough of our country daily arriving here, some of whom were not so gratefully sensible as they ought to have been, of the propriety with which they were sacrificed in what they had the impudence to call your vagaries.

It was certainly amongst the newcomers from the upper realms, that I was to seek for the information I wanted. However I might be disposed then to impose on others, by concealing the result of my enquiry, if it should come out unfavourable to my prejudice, I was determined not to be imposed upon myself: I therefore avoided consulting any whom I could suppose to have been tainted with party-spirit, or biased by any personal motive whatever, whether for or against you. The way to get at truth is certainly not to seek it where the passions have expelled or will not admit it.

Amongst such, I despised equally those who abused, or who admired you. At length I met with two personages who answered the description I had proposed to myself. They were even talking of you when I accosted them, and their sentiments were diametrically opposite. So much the better. From the collision of their opinions I had the more reason to expect the light of truth would be struck out. The sum of what I learnt from them I now transmit to you: You cannot well be the worse for it; at least you cannot fail of thanking me for the honour I do you.

After an account of a pretty long dialogue between these two disputants she goes on as follows:

"Your staunch admirer now interposed, and observed to his opponent, that, after all his professions of candour at the outset of the debate, he did not make due allowance for your having been obliged to take matters as you found them already so settled, before your assumption of the ministry, that you could not without a violence too injurious to the system of things, break off these continental measures, of which he made so mighty a crime to you,

The other's answer was as follows: That pure charity had been the motive of that omission with which he was reproached, since that very previousness, he who reproached him mentioned, was palpably the highest aggravation of your failure; for that the pre-existence of those measures was not unknown to you, before your getting into power on the strength of having railed at them. That your tame acquiescence, and even active concurrence then in them after you had carried that point of power for yourself, proved to a demonstration the nature of the motives and spirit upon which you had founded your opposition: And that you had covered a high office, not for the sake of redressing those national wrongs of which yourself had so justly complained in those you abused and supplanted; but that yourself might precisely do the same, or worse than they did, and reap that advantage from those sacrifices which you envied them. In short, the point of contest seemed to be, not who should extricate your country out of her plunge, but who should thrust her more desperately in.

To this your friend replied: That there was another more favourable way of solving that apparent inconsistency in your conduct, which was, that you had been forced, as it were, by way of compromise, to yield to some ill, that you might be able to do some good: That, conscious of your intrusive, and consequently awkward figure in the closet, you was glad to soften things there in order to keep your place in it; and, under the favour of humouring the predominant passion there, to make way for those national points which would not otherwise pass without such a compliance: In which light your compliance was rather that of a patriot than of a courtier, since you still made the good of your country your port of destination, tho' by the wind's continuing to blow too strong in a contrary quarter, you was forced to trim to it, and go upon another tack.

His antagonist, in answer to this, observed, that he had often heard this plea offered for you by well meaning people, and that he had always heard it with that pity due to the errors of a good intention, or of that amiable good-nature which delights more in excusing than condemning. The truly good always think the best of others. That unhappily however in your case, every plea brought for you, and this one especially, made strongly against you. For that nothing appearing more plain, as before remarked, than that you well knew of those continental engagements,



since the declaiming against them with as much vehemence as justice, had been your means of ascension to power; you could not therefore plead ignorance of the reasons yourself had alledged of your fierce wrath at them. In what then had those reasons ceased? Was it not more evident than ever, that at the very juncture when you renounced them, and adopted the measures to which they had been opposed; those measures had so pernicious a tendency, that there were no points you could carry by acquiescing in them, but what would not be only barely blanked by them, but must even ultimately turn against your country? France was her enemy. Was it right then to give France a handle to draw off the attention of Europe from so defensible a cause as was Britain's at the beginning of the war, to fix it, unfavourably for her, upon that incident in the course of it, an alliance so liable to exception, which, instead of strengthening, must absolutely itself be her weak side? which must, if not obstruct her successes, in all human probability, make her lose the fruit of those she may have gained, or will gain, on her own bottom at the expence of her own blood and treasure. That one would think you had accepted of power only to consummate the sacrifice already begun of the national points to the great anti-national one, instead of making the last subservient to the first, as has been urged in your behalf. That in lieu of endeavouring to loosen, you had drawn closer the engagements between this nation and a prince, who, by doing so much mischief, had got two such totally different reputations, the one all over Europe, and the other in Britain only: A prince who is evidently driving on in that career of perdition, which in the natural course of things must await him, unless he is saved by a miracle: Since even his victories, it may without a paradox be said, only insure his ruin, by encouraging him to brave it, and make a necessity of it to those powers combined against him, who must exhaust or tire him out, even in their defeats by him. This too may happen notwithstanding those admirably trusty recruits he raises by that new and extraordinary procedure, of pressing into his service the sworn subjects of those Protestant states he has invaded and pillaged; all by way of defending the Protestant religion, and reinstating the liberties of Germany! That whenever such an event should come into existence, which however, no one could less wish than himself,

you could not at least plead the improbability of it in your own defence. For that, to speak in the modern oratorical stile, even the different images presented by Britain and Prussia might have kept off the idea of bringing them into conjunction: Prussia representing a shallow rivulet, as enormously as suddenly swelled by a mere accident, bursting its banks, and with its overflow spreading a dreadful devastation thro' the neighbouring fields, sooner or later to be reduced and shrunk back into its original littleness; happy, if not wholly annihilated by way of prevention for the future! whereas Britain appears like a majestick river, intrinsically rich from its own perennial source, taking its course in a regular channel, and fertilizing as it flows. The interests of two such states could hardly with any sort of propriety be identified, or made mutually to depend on one another. That besides, nothing was falser than the pretence of any necessity in you for your acquiescing in the continuance of the continental connexions, by way of compromise for those points, of which such as were recommended by the nation met with so great, tho' probably in the end vain, success; whilst the others of your own planning were either crude, abortive, or answered no valuable purpose in proportion to their expence, or to the expectations raised by them. That the non-necessity of such an acquiescence was plain from the power of your popularity (no matter, as to the effect, whether sharpened or fairly won) which would have made your colleagues in the administration think twice before they had ventured to brave the ill consequences of your Tribunitian veto. That if thus backed by the whole force of the community on your side, and especially by that of demonstrable truth, opposed to which all human authority makes so contemptible a figure, you could not have prevailed for breaking, or at least loosening the continental connexions; your resignation would not have been only a duty, but the very best policy in you, granting even that such a resignation would have been only what so many have been before, mere grimace, a retiring back to take the greater leap forward. For that such was the gratitude of the nation, that she would never have deserted the man who had not deserted her. This is plain, since even on the bare appearance of your still standing by her in a few comparatively unessential points, what numbers do not perceive, or madly fond of their prejudices will not feel, that she is deserted.



deserted by you in the main one? That in this instance of your unsteadiness you had not specified yourself either the friend to your country or to yourself. That even Hanover had the justest room to complain of your pursuing that very tenor of councils which had already proved so destructive to that state, and of your thus, as it were, sealing its ruin. Hanover, which might have remained perfectly safe in its pristine mediocrity, under the common bond of the empire, if it had not been silly lifted up into the rank of nations, where its *frog-swell* must, if not even hurt, give it a most awkward figure. And where it will have that preposterous policy of a weak preference to thank, if it should add one instructive example more to many, of things forced up beyond their due pitch, only to be dashed to pieces on their precipitation to that ground again where they were before quietly lying.—

That, in fact, then you had, in this your second or third departure from Anti-hanoverianism, been at once grossly wanting to Britain and to Hanover, both whose interests ever required their being constantly kept separate, or carried on collaterally, like parallel lines, never to touch. But that, not content with taking under your august protection the German connections, just as you found them, you had, by going deeper into them than any of your predecessors had dared to do, acted as if you had imagined you could not too soon make repentance follow the simplicity of forgetting, in your favour, that faith once forfeited, is, like departed life, never to return again. Under your auspices then, that insatiate German gulph, which had already swallowed in vain, so much British treasure, blood, and even honour, kept yawning still for more; and now, after the immense sums already palpably thrown away, the British troops must be sent off, and where? why, exactly to where, if the French had been obliged to pay the freight of the transport, they would not have had a bad bargain of their being sent; so little good they can do, so wretched a figure they must make; not as to their courage, for that is undoubted (they are Britons) but in a state of subordination infinitely beneath the majesty of the nation, and in a way less to give than to subject the electoral dominions to the extremities of the laws of war and of the empire; besides drawing on this nation the odium of her seeking to perpetuate, for her own ends, that dreadful civil war which is actually to this hour making a shambles of Germany".

And after continuing her account of the dialogue for a good many pages further, the dutchess, in her true character, concludes thus:

"Here this strange man ended, and here I conclude this long letter; for any oratorical strain in which, there cannot, considering the subject, need any apology. But for your satisfaction, I shall just add, that I never thought of you but as I still continue to do: I believe just as much as ever I did, that you are the man on whom your country is to depend. You have thoroughly confirmed my judgment of you, from the first notice I took of you;" and I am,

With all due regard,

S I R,

Elizium, the 2d of June,  
1759. according to your  
computation of time.

Your's, &c.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 14, 1759. Yesterday morning, col. Clavering, and capt. Leslie, late commander of his majesty's ship the Buckingham, arrived with letters from the Hon. general Barrington, and commodore Moore, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are extracts.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington to the Right. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Head Quarters in the Capisterre, Guadalupe, May 9, 1759.

"In my last letter of the 6th of March, I had the honour to acquaint you, that the troops under my command at Guadalupe (except the garrison of Fort Royal) were all embarked, with their baggage, &c. without the loss of a man. The fleet sailed the next morning for Fort Louis, but from the very great difficulty of turning to windward, were not able to reach it till the 11th, at four in the afternoon, when all the ships of war, but only 25 of the transports came to an anchor, the others were either driven much to leeward, or prevented by the winds and strong currents from weathering the point of the Saintes.

I went on shore at Fort Louis that evening to see the fort, and the works carrying on by the detachment that had already been sent thither from Basseterre.

On the 12th I went in a boat to reconnoitre the two coasts of this bay, as well the Grand Terre side as that of Guadalupe, to find a proper place for making a descent; but commodore Moore having acquainted me in the evening of that day, that he had received certain intelligence

R r 2

of



of a French Squadron of ships of war, consisting of nine sail of the line and two frigates, being seen to the northward of Barbadoes, and that it was therefore necessary for him to quit this place, with all the ships of war under his command, and go into Prince Rupert's Bay, in the Island of Dominico, as a situation more advantageous for the protection of Basseterre, and this place, as well as the English islands; I thought it adviseable the next day to call together the general officers to consider what, in our present situation, was best to be done, and it was determined, notwithstanding the divided state of the troops by the separation of the transports, the weak state of Fort Louis, and the impossibility of supplying it with water but from the ships, and the many other difficulties which then appeared, that it would be most for his majesty's service, and the honour of his arms, to do the utmost to keep possession of the fort, and to wait some further intelligence of the motions of the enemy.

Commodore Moore sailed the next morning for Prince Rupert's Bay, with all the ships of war, except the Roebuck of 40 guns, which he left as some protection to the transports.

From this time to the 17th I continued to direct works to be made for the security of the camp, and for the finishing, as well as strengthening the lines, when the chief engineer, who was on board one of the transports that could not before get up, being arrived, and having made to me a report of the weakness of the fort, I thought it necessary to call a council of war to consider the state thereof; and it being debated whether the fort might not be made tenable, and kept as a garrison for his majesty's service, on a more circumscribed plan, tho' it appeared impossible to keep it in the present extent of out-posts; it was determined after much consideration, that from its weakness and bad construction, its being commanded by several heights very contiguous to it, as well as the great difficulty (I may indeed say the impossibility) of procuring for the present, and establishing a constant supply of water, and other more necessary things for the support and defence of a garrison in this part of the world, not to be tenable. However, Sir, I was determined to hold it, until some future event might convince me what was best to be done for his majesty's service.

I reflected on the state of the army under my command, and of the little pro-

bability there was of succeeding in any attempt of reducing the country by the troops I had, without the assistance of the ships of war to cover them in landing. But, however, I determined to make a descent on the coast of Grand Terre; and for that purpose I ordered col. Crump, with a detachment consisting of 600 men, to go in some of the transports, that carried most guns, and endeavour to land between the towns of St. Anne and St. François, and destroy the batteries and cannon, which was happily executed with very little loss.

As I imagined by my sending colonel Crump to attack the towns of St. Anne and St. François, the enemy would be obliged to detach some of their troops from the post of Gosier, I ordered, two days after he sailed, the only 300 men I had left to be put on board transports, and lie off that town; and in the morning of the 29th I went to reconnoitre the battery and intrenchments, and perceiving that the enemy appeared less numerous than for some time before, I made a disposition for forcing them by two different attacks. This was executed the next morning at sun rising, with great spirit and resolution by the troops; and notwithstanding the fire of the enemy from their intrenchments and battery, both were soon carried with little loss, and the enemy drove into the woods. The troops immediately destroyed the cannon and battery, with the town.

This being happily effected, I ordered the detachment to force its way to Fort Louis; and, at the same time, sent orders for the garrison to make two sallies, one to the right, in order to put the enemy between two fires, and the other to attack their lines, as I knew that which I had just made would oblige them to send troops to oppose our passage on that side. The first was made, but the latter, by some mistake, was not executed; which, had it been done, we must inevitably have been in possession of their lines. The detachment from Gosier forced their passage with some loss, notwithstanding a very strong pass that the enemy were possessed of, and took possession of a battery of three twenty four pounders, which would, the next day, have played on our camp.

Governor Desbrisay, whom I had left at Fort Royal in Basseterre, having been killed by the blowing up of some cartridges that took fire from the wadding of a twenty four pounder that was discharged from the upper bastion of Fort Royal, at



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a body of the enemy, on the 23d of March, I appointed major Melvill, who commanded the detachment of the 38th regiment from the Leeward Islands, to be governor in his room. Major Trollope, a lieutenant of the 63d regiment, and two private men, were likewise killed by this accident; and a captain, another lieutenant, and three men, wounded: And the parapet of that bastion levelled with the ground by the explosion.

At the same time that I was acquainted with this accident, I was told, that the enemy had erected a bomb-battery, and thrown several shells into the fort; and that they had, for some time past, been working, as the garrison suspected, upon another battery; I therefore ordered governor Melvill to cause a sortie to be made from the garrison in order to destroy it. Accordingly a detachment of 300 men sallied out under the command of captain Blomer, on the 1st of April, and without much difficulty forced the enemy's entrenchments, and got into the work; which proved to be a battery of one eighteen pounder, and one twelve, nearly completed. Our people spiked the guns, and returned to the garrison with the loss of only six men killed, and six wounded.

As I thought the fort, by this accident, might want the assistance of the chief engineer, I sent him thither immediately, as well as the commanding officer of the artillery, that no time might be lost in putting it again into a proper state of defence.

The remaining part of the transports, with the troops, being now arrived; nine having come on the 23d of March, and the others by one or two in a day; as I had long intended, so soon as it was in my power, to make an attack on the Guadalupe side, as the enemy had there some posts of infinite consequence, I formed, upon the information of some negroes, who promised to conduct the troops in flat-bottom boats by night, a design of surprising Petit-Bourg, Guoyave, and St. Mary's, at the same time. The first was to be effected by brigadier Crump, who, the moment he had made himself master of it, was to march to Bay Mahaut, and destroy the batteries there, as well as a large magazine of provisions that the enemy had collected from the Dutch, and to hinder any more arriving: The latter, under brigadier Clavering, after he had surprized St. Mary's and Guoyave, was to march into the Cape-haute, and reduce that fine country. The success of this appeared not only to me,

but to the gentlemen who were to execute it, almost infallible; but the night proved so bad, and the negroe conductors were so frightened, that they ran several of the boats on the shoals, of which that coast is full; so that though brigadier Clavering did land, with about 80 men, yet the place was so full of mangroves, and so deep in mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the enemy's discovering our design.

This obliged me to attempt by force, what could not be effected upon the safer plan: But as I was then laid up in a most severe fit of the gout, in my feet, head, and stomach, I sent brigadiers Clavering and Crump to reconnoitre the coast near Arnoville; and upon their report I ordered 1300 regulars and 150 of the Antigua volunteers, to land under the protection of the Woolwich man of war: What happened afterwards, you will see by the following letter, which I received at Petit-Bourg from brigadier Clavering, on the 25th of April."

At M. Poyens, Capesterre, Guadalupe,  
April 24, 1759.

S I R,

"On Thursday the 12th of April, at day-break, I landed with the troops which you put under my orders, consisting of 1300 men, exclusive of the Antigua volunteers, at a bay not far distant from Arnoville. The enemy made no opposition to our landing, but retired as our troops advanced, to very strong intrenchments behind the river Le Corn. This post was to them of the greatest importance, as it covered the whole country to the bay Mahaut, where their provisions and supplies of all sorts were landed from St. Eustatia, and therefore they had very early taken possession of it, and had spared no pains to strengthen it, though the situation was such as required very little assistance from art. The river was only accessible at two narrow passes, on account of a morass covered with mangroves, and those places they had occupied with a redoubt and well palisaded intrenchments, defended with cannon, and all the militia of that part of the country. We could only approach them in a very contracted front, which was at last reduced to the breadth of the roads, intersected with deep and wide ditches. Our Artillery, which consisted of four field-pieces, and two howitzers, were ordered to keep a constant fire on the top of the intrenchments, to cover the attack made by Duroure's regiment and



and the Highlanders, who, on this occasion, behaved with the greatest coolness and resolution, keeping up, as they advanced, a regular platoon firing. This behaviour so intimidated the enemy, that they abandoned the first intrenchment on the left, into which the Highlanders threw themselves, sword in hand, and pursued the enemy, with part of Duroure's regiment, into the redoubt.

The enemy still kept their ground at their intrenchments on the right, from whence they annoyed our people very much, both with musquetry and cannon; and though those who had carried the first intrenchments, had got into their rear, yet, till a bridge could be made to pass the river, they could not get round to attack this post. This took us up near half an hour; but however we got up time enough to take near 70 of the enemy prisoners, as they were endeavouring to make their escape, amongst whom were some of the most considerable inhabitants of the island.

We found in both the intrenchments, six pieces of cannon. Our loss was one officer and 13 men killed, and two officers and 52 men wounded.

So soon as the ditches could be filled up for the passage of the artillery, we proceeded on our march towards Petit-Bourg. A considerable number of the enemy had lined an intrenchment, about half a mile on the left of the road, but when they perceived we were endeavouring to surround them, they abandoned it, keeping always about 200 yards in our front, setting fire to the sugar-canes, which obliged us more than once to leave the road, to avoid any accident to our powder.

The troops arrived late on the banks of the river Lizard, behind which, at the only ford, the enemy had thrown up very strong intrenchments, protected with four pieces of cannon on the hill behind them.

Having reconnoitred the side of the river, and finding it might cost us very dear to force the passage at the ford, I therefore kept up their attention all the night, by firing into their lines, during which time I got two canoes conveyed about a mile and a half down the river, where being launched, we ferried over, before break of day in the morning, a sufficient number of men to attack them in flank, whilst we should do the same in front. The enemy soon perceived their danger, and left their intrenchments with the greatest precipitation.

Thus we passed without the loss of a man, still pursuing them to Petit-Bourg, which place they had fortified with lines, and a redoubt filled with cannon.

We found capt. Uvedale there, in the Granada bomb, throwing shells into the fort. The enemy did not remain in it long, when they saw our intention of occupying the heights round them, but left us masters of that, and the port, with all the cannon round the place.

We halted here the 14th, to get provisions for the troops.

On the 15th, at day-break, brigadier Crump was detached, with 700 men, to the bay Mahaut, and at the same time capt. Stiel, with 100, to Guoyave, about seven miles in our front, to destroy a battery there. The pannick of the enemy was such, that they only discharged their cannon at him, and abandoned a post that might have been defended against an army. He nailed up seven pieces of cannon, and returned the same evening to Petit-Bourg. Brigadier Crump returned likewise the next day, with his detachment from the bay Mahaut, where he found the town and batteries abandoned. These he burnt, with an immense quantity of provisions, that had been landed there by the Dutch, and reduced the whole country as far as Petit-Bourg.

The heavy rains, on the succeeding days, had so swelled the rivers, that it was impossible for the troops to advance; however, this delay gave us an opportunity of strengthening the post at Petit-Bourg.

On the 18th, in the evening, the Antigua volunteers took possession again of Guoyave: They were supported early the next morning, by a detachment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Barlow, who had orders to repair the road for the passage of the cannon.

On the 20th, after leaving 250 men to guard Petit Bourg, the remaining part of the detachment, with the cannon, moved on to Guoyave, in order to proceed afterwards to St. Mary's, where we were informed the enemy were collecting their whole force to oppose us, and had likewise thrown up intrenchments, and made barricadoes on the road to prevent our approach to it. We were not long before we perceived them; but, at the same time, we found, as well by our own observation, as by the information of the guides, that it was not impossible to get into their rear, by roads the enemy thought impracticable, and consequently had guarded with very little care.



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A detachment was immediately formed under colonel Barlow, for this service, and orders were sent to hasten the march of the artillery, which, from the badness of the roads, had not been able to get up. The first shot from our cannon placed very near their intrenchment, with the alarm that was given by our detachment in the rear, made the enemy very soon sensible of the dangerous situation they were in, and indeed their precipitate flight only saved them from being all taken prisoners.

We pursued them as far as the heights of St. Mary's, where we again formed our men for a fresh attack on the lines and batteries there.

Whilst the barricadoes were levelling for the artillery, we attempted a second time to pass the woods and precipices that covered the flanks of the enemy's lines; but, before we could get up our cannon, they perceived this movement, and began to quit their lines to oppose it, which made us resolve, without any further delay, to attack them immediately in front; and it was accordingly executed with the greatest vivacity, notwithstanding the constant firing both of their cannon and musquetry. They abandoned here all their artillery, and went off in so much confusion, that they never afterwards appeared before us.

We took up our quarters at St. Mary's that night, and the next day entered the Capesterre, which is the richest and most beautiful part of this or any other country in the West-Indies. Eight hundred and seventy negroes, belonging to one man only, surrendered this day.

Here Messrs. de Clainvilliers and Duquerroy, deputed by the principal inhabitants of the island, met me to know the terms you would grant them; and, as I accompanied them to Petit-Bourg the next day, and there presented them to you, it is not necessary for me to mention any transaction since that time.

I cannot however conclude, without doing justice to those, to whose merit is due the success that has attended the king's arms on this occasion; I mean the spirit and constancy of the troops: To brigadier Crump, without whose concurrence I never undertook any thing, but chiefly to yourself, Sir, who planned the whole enterprise, and who furnished me with all the means, without which, neither bravery nor prudence can little avail.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. CLAVERING.

The above is a journal of every thing

that has passed in the military way since the letter I had the honour to write to you, Sir, on the 6th of March. What has happened since in the regard to the capitulation, I beg leave to refer you to my other letter of this date.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BARRINGTON.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Head Quarters, in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, May 9, 1759.*

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that, by great perseverance, and changing entirely the nature of the war, by carrying it on by detachment, I have at length made myself master of Guadalupe and Grande Terre. This is a work, Sir, that, I believe, the most sanguine (considering our total separation from the fleet) could not expect to have been performed by so small a body of men.

I shall not in this trouble you with the detail, as I have done myself the honour of sending it to you in my other letter. I shall only say in general, that the great good conduct and zeal of brigadiers Clavering and Crump, and the bravery of the troops, got the better of every obstacle; forced the enemy in all their entrenchments, and strong passes; took fifty pieces of cannon, and advanced as far as the Capesterre, the only remaining unreduced part of the country. This at last brought the enemy to terms. My situation was such, that it was absolutely necessary, that what was done should not be procrastinated, as I was determined to grant no truce for time enough for the inhabitants to recover from their fears. Mr. Moore was absent; the thing pressed; and some resolution was to be taken immediately. That, which I took, was according to the best of my understanding, and I hope, Sir, you will approve of it.

I believe, Sir, the infinite consequence and value of Guadalupe, and Grande Terre, is not perfectly known in England, as (if I am rightly informed) there is more sugar grown here than in all the Leeward Islands put together; besides great quantities of cotton and coffee. The country, especially the Capesterre, the finest I ever saw, watered with good rivers every mile or two; and a port belonging to it, where all the navy of England may ride safe from hurricanes. All this can be explained much better, than I can by letter, by brigadier Clavering, whose infinite zeal for his majesty's service, and talents as a soldier, I hope will recommend him to pro-



protection. Such men are rare; and I think I may venture to assure you, there are few things in our profession, that he is not equal to, if it should be thought fit to honour him with the execution of any future commands.

I have appointed colonel Crump to the government, who, since governor Haldane left us, I have made act as a brigadier: His merit is very great, both as a soldier, and a man of judgment: He is of this part of the world; understands the trade, customs and genius of the people; and as he thinks nobly and disinterestedly, he would not have accepted of the government, but in hopes of advancing himself in the army by that means. I cannot say, how very useful, and how much our successes are owing to his good conduct and great zeal.

As I have now nothing to fear from the land, I am repairing, as well as I can, Fort Louis, and fortifying the Isle of Cochon for the greater security of the harbour. The poor people here are in a miserable condition, but I shall do every thing in my power to procure them the things they want.

I have the honour to send you inclosed the capitulation of the governor, as well as that of the inhabitants. The latter behaved, in all their dealings, with great candour; and it is a justice I owe them, to acquaint you with it.

It has not as yet been possible for me to go round the islands to see the different posts that must be occupied, I therefore cannot yet determine the exact number of troops that will be necessary to be left for their defence.

The great assistance I have received from captain Lynn, of his majesty's ship the Roebuck, in the different services I have been carrying on for the reduction of these islands, ought not to be forgot by me, as well as his first lieutenant Mr. Keating; both whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour.

I find it is impossible (from the different parts of the islands where they are to be received) for me to procure a return of the artillery and stores (which have been delivered up, in consequence of the capitulations) to send by this opportunity; but I hope to be able to have the honour of send it very soon.

I cannot help congratulating myself, that I had just signed the capitulation with the inhabitants of the Grande Terre, when a messenger arrived in their camp to acquaint them, that M. Beauharnois, the general of these islands, had landed at St. Anne's, on the windward part of that

island, with a reinforcement from Martinico, of 600 regulars, 2000 buccaneers, and 2000 stand of spare arms for the inhabitants, with artillery and mortars, under the convoy of M. Bompard's Squadron. This support, had it arrived there an hour sooner, must have made the conquest of that island very difficult, if not impossible. As soon as he heard the capitulation was signed, he reembarked again.

*Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Major-General Barrington, and John Moore, Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in these Seas, and M. Nadau Dutreil, Governor for his most Christian Majesty, of Guadalupe, Grande Terre, Deseada, and the Saintes.*

Article I. We the governor, staff and other officers, of the regular troops, shall march out of our posts, with one mortar, two field-pieces of brass cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and the honours of war. Granted, except the mortar; and as to the cannon we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannick majesty shall take possession of the different posts at the three rivers, and the hospital to-morrow morning, the 2d of May, at eight o'clock; and that all magazines of provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the possession of a commissary to be named by us for that purpose.

Art. II. That we shall be sent to Martinico, in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage. Granted.

Art. III. That the commissary-general, officers of justice, admiralty, and all such as have the king's commission, shall likewise be sent to Martinico in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage. Granted only for the commissary-general, and to the officers of the Admiralty, and refused to the others.

Art. IV. That the staff and other officers shall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico; and shall have a good vessel well provided to carry them by the shortest passage. Granted.

Art. V. That the staff and other officers shall have the same number of servants granted them, as were allowed by the most Christian king, viz. To the governor 24; to the commissary-general 24; to the lieutenant-governor 18; to the fort-major 15; to the captains 12 each; to the lieutenants eight each; and to the ensigns six each. Granted.



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Art. VI. That it shall be allowed to all the officers who have estates in this colony (except to me the governor, unless the king permits me also) to appoint attorneys to act for them until the peace; and if the island is not then ceded, the above-mentioned officers shall have leave to sell their estates, and carry off the produce. **Granted.**

Art. VII. That a good vessel shall be allowed to the lady of M. Duclieu, lieutenant-governor-general of the islands, and captain of one of the king's ships, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and servants, suitable to her rank: And also to the governor's lady, and the wives and widows of the staff officers of this island. **Granted:** One vessel for all the ladies.

Art. VIII. That M. de Folleville, lieutenant-governor of Martinico, shall have a good vessel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the shortest passage, with only such arms, baggage, and servants, as they brought with them. **Granted.**

Art. IX. That the Sieur Avril of Dominico and his detachment, shall be sent thither with their arms and baggage. **Granted.**

Art. X. That the prisoners, soldiers, and sailors, shall be mutually exchanged. **Granted.**

Art. XI. That all the negroes who were enlisted and continued till the last day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petit, Dumolier, and Ruby, agreeable to the list that will be given in of them, shall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement. **Granted,** upon condition that they are immediately sent out of the island.

Art. XII. That the men belonging to the privateers, who desire to go to Martinico, shall have a vessel to carry them thither. **Granted.**

Art. XIII. That there shall be a reasonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths, that are in the reduit, or other places, belonging to the persons who are to be sent to Martinico; and that his excellency general Barrington, shall grant his protection for the safe conveyance of the above-mentioned effects to the place of embarkation. **Granted.**

Art. XIV. That there shall be an hospital ship provided for the wounded and sick that are in a condition to be removed; and the rest shall be taken care of and sent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as soon as they are recovered. **Granted.** Those that remain here shall be taken

care of, at the expence of his most Christian majesty.

Art. XV. That the subjects formerly belonging to the king of Great-Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this island, shall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in the island as inhabitants. They must go out of the island.

Art. XVI. That the same honours and conditions shall be granted to the king's troops in the Grande Terre, as are given to those in Guadalupe. They shall have neither mortar nor cannon.

Art. XVII. That the troops at the head of the reduit, as well as those at the three rivers, shall march to the post of the camp de la Garde, and remain there until the day of embarkation.

The transport ships shall be at the great bay to-morrow morning to receive the troops of the garrison, the privateers men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.

John Moore.

J. Barrington.  
Nadau Dutreil.

*Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Major-General Barrington, and John Moore, Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in those Seas, and the Inhabitants of the Island of Guadalupe, represented by Messrs. Debourg, De Clainvilliers, and Duqueruy, by Virtue of full Powers to them given for that Purpose, and authorised by Monsieur Dutreil, Knight of the noble military Order of St. Louis, Governor of the Island.*

Article I. The inhabitants shall march out of their posts with all the honours of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match. **Granted,** in consideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made, during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms so soon as they have marched by our troops, and that all the forts, posts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to a commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a power of fixing garrisons in all such places as we shall think proper.

Art. II. The inhabitants of the islands of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the assistance of this island, shall have leave to retire, with their arms and baggage, and a ship shall



be provided to carry them, and the servants they brought with them, to their respective islands, with provision for their passage. Granted, excepting those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.

Art. III. The inhabitants shall be allowed the free and publick exercise of their religion; the priests and religious shall be preserved in their parishes, convents, and all other possessions; and the superiors of the several orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from France, and the neighbouring islands; but all letters wrote upon this occasion shall be transmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannick majesty. Granted.

Art. IV. They shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms against his most Christian majesty, or against any other power. Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month, or sooner, if possible, to maintain all the clauses of the capitulation, as well as to remain exactly faithful and neuter.

Art. V. They shall be allowed their civil government, their laws, customs, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the island shall be settled between his Britannick majesty's governor and the inhabitants. And in case this island shall be ceded to the king of Great Britain at the peace, the inhabitants shall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is established at Antigua and St. Christopher's. Granted; but when any vacancies happen in the seats of justice, the superior council of the island is to name proper persons to fill up those vacancies, who must receive their commissions from his Britannick majesty; and all acts of justice whatsoever are to be in his name. But in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his majesty's pleasure.

Art. VI. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, shall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their possessions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and the free Negroes and Mulattoes in their liberty. Granted.

Art. VII. They shall pay no other duties to his Britannick majesty but such as they have hitherto paid to his most Christian majesty, without any charge or imposts; the expences attending the admini-

nistration of justice, the pensions to curates, and other customary charges, shall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannick majesty, in the same manner as under the government of his most Christian majesty. Granted; but if this island is ceded to his Britannick majesty at the peace, it shall be subject to the same duties and imposts as the other English Leeward Islands, the most favoured.

Art. VIII. All prisoners taken during the attack of this island shall be mutually exchanged. Granted.

Art. IX. The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, shall be considered as prisoners of war, and not treated as slaves. Granted.

Art. X. The subjects of Great-Britain, who have taken refuge in this island, whether criminals or debtors, shall have leave to retire. Granted.

Art. XI. No other but the inhabitants actually residing in this island shall possess any lands or houses, by purchase, grant, or otherwise, before a peace; but if at the peace this island should be ceded to the king of Great-Britain, then such of the inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the English government shall be permitted to sell their possessions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire wherever they please; for which purpose there shall be a reasonable time allowed. Granted; but such of the inhabitants as chuse to retire, shall have leave to sell to none but subjects of Great-Britain.

Art. XII. In case there should be any exchange at the peace, their Britannick and most Christian majesties are desired to give the preference to this island. This will depend on his majesty's pleasure.

Art. XIII. The inhabitants shall have free liberty to send their children to be educated in France, and to send for them back; and to make remittances to them whilst there. Granted.

Art. XIV. The absent inhabitants, and such as are in the service of his most Christian majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their estates, which shall be managed for them by attorneys. Granted.

Art. XV. The wives of officers and others, who are out of the island, shall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of servants suitable to their rank. Granted.

Art. XVI. The English government shall procure for the inhabitants an exportation for such commodities as the island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England. Granted; as the island



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land produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

Art. XVII. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish quarters for the troops, nor slaves to work on the fortifications. Granted: But barracks will be provided as soon as possible for the lodgement of the troops; and such negroes, who shall be employed, with the consent of their masters, in publick works, shall be paid for their labour.

Art. XVIII. The widows, and other inhabitants, who thro' illness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it. Granted: But all the inhabitants, who chuse to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a month from the date hereof, or to quit the island.

Art. XIX. The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have vessels to carry them to Martinico or to Dominico (at their option) and shall be furnished with provisions for the passage. Nevertheless those persons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the island, shall be obliged to settle their accounts with them before they depart. Granted.

Art. XX. The inhabitants shall have leave to give freedom to such negroes as they have promised it to, for the defence of this island. Granted, on condition they are immediately sent off of the island.

Art. XXI. The inhabitants and merchants of this island, included in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the same conditions as are granted to his Britannick majesty's subjects throughout the extent of his dominions. Granted, but without affecting the privileges of particular companies established in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on the trade in any other than English bottoms.

Art. XXII. The deputies of the Grand Terre, not having a sufficient power to sign the capitulation, tho' the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may sign it when they have their full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauses. Granted.

Given at the head quarters in the Capes-terre, Guadalupe, the first day of May, 1759.

J. Barrington. John Moore.  
Nadau Dutreil. Debourg de Clainvilliers.  
Duqueruy.

We the deputies of the Grand Terre, arrived this day with full powers, do consent to the capitulation, signed the first of this month between their excellencies the Hon. general Barrington and John Moore, Esq; and the inhabitants of Guadalupe, agreeable to the 22d article of the said capitulation.

Done at the head quarters in the Capes-terre, Guadalupe, the second day of May, 1759.

Duhayeis. Gaiyheton.

B *Extract of a Letter from Commodore Moore to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cambridge, in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominique, May 11, 1759.*

C "By the Griffin, which arrived here the 17th of April, I was honoured with your letter, signifying his majesty's most gracious approbation of my conduct, and of those under my command, which I took the liberty to communicate to those gentlemen: And give me leave to say, Sir, nothing can contribute so much to our happiness, as being honoured with, and executing orders to the honour of his majesty's arms.

D Give me leave, Sir, to congratulate you on the capitulation of the Islands of Guadalupe and Grand Terre, which major-general Barrington sends you by this express; in gaining which, great honour is due to the troops. The strong holds the enemy had, could not be conquered but by great conduct and resolution.

I hope the conquest will prove as great an acquisition as it appears to me.

F It is with great pleasure, I think I may say, Sir, that on this expedition, great unanimity has been kept up between the two corps, as well in obedience to his majesty's commands, as from our own inclinations. It has ever been my wish to have such harmony subsist, and I flatter myself I have always succeeded.

G I beg leave to acquaint you, Sir, that, on the 2d instant, being informed, the French Squadron, under the command of M. Bompart, was to windward of Margalante, I put to sea in the night, and endeavoured to get up with them; but, after beating five days, and having gained very little, two of our cruizers, that I had sent different ways to watch the enemy's motions, saw them, the 6th instant, return betwixt the two islands into Fort Royal. From the almost constant lee currents, it being very difficult for ships to get to windward, it must always be in the enemy's choice, whether they will come to a general action or not. Their



squadron consists of nine sail of the line, and three frigates. I shall, in conjunction with  
ral Barrington, give every assistance in my power to any other services. (See p. 146, 273.)

*An Account of all the publick Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out at the  
of January, 1759 (being old Christmas Day) with the annual Interest or other Charges payable  
same.*

## EXCHEQUER.

	Principal debt.				Annual interest, charges payable same.	
	£.	s.	d.	q.	£.	s.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the origi nal sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275	17	10	1	136453	12
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the ori ginal sum contributed	108100				7567	
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	78755	14	10	3	9539	12
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200					

*Note.* The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not  
charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions  
of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the sum of 800,000l. charged  
on the supply, 1759.

## EAST-INDIA company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	3200000	97285	14
Ann. at 1l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the addi- tional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1000000	30401	15

## BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743	3200000	100000
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 G. I.	500000	15000
Purchased of the South-Sea company	4000000	121898
Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day, 1719	1750000	53500
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000	37500
Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-Day, 1746	986800	29604
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, and 30 Geo. II.	10537821 5 1	321900 3
Ditto charged on the said fund by the act 25 Geo. II.	17701323 16 4	540996 14
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the said fund by the act 29 Geo. II.	1500000	53343 15
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the new stamp duties, &c. by the act 30 Geo. II.	3000000	90000
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on offices, pensions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II.	4500000	157500
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the said duties by the said act	500000	15000

*Memorandum.* The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,645l. 15s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. which is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 39,658l. 10s. And also the subscribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. annuities, 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 11. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 33,700l. which annuities are an encrease of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

93004 5

## SOUTH-SEA company.

On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	25025309	13	11	1	765326	3
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000				64181	3
	82776586	8	2	1	2739003	3

*Memorandum.* The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made  
up to the old quarter days, is the reason that this account is made up to  
the 5th of January, 1759 (old Christmas day) and not to Christmas last,  
as directed by the order of this Hon. house.

*The HISTORY of RASSELAS, Prince of  
Abissinia. Continued from p. 262.*

"FROM Persia, continued the poet, I tra-  
velled thro' Syria, and for three years  
resided in Palestine, where I conversed with  
great numbers of the northern and western  
nations of Europe; the nations which are now  
in possession of all power and all knowledge;

whose armies are irresistible, and whose  
command the remotest parts of the globe.  
When I compared these men with the  
of our own kingdom, and those that surround  
us, they appeared almost another order of  
beings. In their countries it is difficult to  
find for any thing that may not be obtained  
thousand arts, of which we never heard,  
continually labouring for their convenience.



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pleasure; and whatever their own climate has denied them, is supplied by their commerce.

From Palestine, said Imlac, I passed through many regions of Asia, in the more civilized kingdoms as a trader, and among the Barbarians of the mountains as a pilgrim. At last I began to long for my native country, that I might repose after my travels, and fatigues, in the places where I had spent my earliest years, and gladden my old companions with the recital of my adventures. Often did I figure to myself, those, with whom I had sported away the gay hours of dawning life, sitting round me in its evening, wondering at my tales, and listening to my counsels.

When this thought had taken possession of my mind, I considered every moment as wasted which did not bring me nearer to Abissinia. I hastened into Egypt, and, notwithstanding my impatience, was detained ten months in the contemplation of its ancient magnificence, and in enquiries after the remains of its ancient learning. I found in Cairo a mixture of all nations; some brought thither by the love of knowledge, some by the hope of gain, and many by the desire of living after their own manner without observation, and of lying hid in the obscurity of multitudes: For, in a city, populous as Cairo, it is possible to obtain at the same time, the gratifications of society, and the secrecy of solitude.

From Cairo I travelled to Suez, and embarked on the Red Sea, passing along the coast till I arrived at the port from which I had departed twenty years before. Here I joined myself to a caravan and re entered my native country.

I now expected the caresses of my kinsmen, and the congratulations of my friends, and was not without hope that my father, whatever value he had set upon riches, would own with gladness and pride, a son who was able to add to the felicity and honour of the nation. But I was soon convinced that my thoughts were vain. My father had been dead fourteen years, having divided his wealth among my brothers, who were removed to some other provinces. Of my companions, the greater part was in the grave, of the rest some could with difficulty remember me, and some considered me as corrupted by foreign manners.

A man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected. I forgot, after a time, my disappointment, and endeavoured to recommend myself to the nobles of the

kingdom: They admitted me to their tables, heard my story, and dismissed me. I opened a school, and was prohibited to teach. I then resolved to sit down in the quiet of domestick life, and addressed a lady that was fond of my conversation, A but rejected my suit, because my father was a merchant.

Wearied at last with solicitation and repulses, I resolved to hide myself for ever from the world, and depend no longer on the opinion or caprice of others. I waited for the time when the gate of the Happy Valley should open, that I might bid farewell to hope and fear: The day came; my performance was distinguished with favour, and I resigned myself with joy to perpetual confinement.

"Hast thou here found happiness at last?" said Rasselas. Tell me without reserve; art thou content with thy condition? or, dost thou wish to be again wandering and inquiring? All the inhabitants of this valley celebrate their lot, and, at the annual visit of the emperor, invite others to partake of their felicity.

Great prince, said Imlac, I shall speak the truth: I know not one of all your attendants who does not lament the hour when he entered this retreat. I am less unhappy than the rest, because I have a mind replete with images, which I can vary and combine at pleasure. I can amuse my solitude by the renovation of the knowledge which begins to fade from my memory, and with the recollection of the accidents of my past life. Yet all this ends in the sorrowful consideration, that my acquirements are now useless, and that none of my pleasures can be again enjoyed. The rest, whose minds have E no impression but of the present moment, are either corroded by malignant passions, or sit stupid in the gloom of perpetual vacancy."

What passions can infect those, said the prince, who have no rivals? We are in a place where impotence precludes G malice, and where all envy is repressed by community of enjoyments.

There may be community, said Imlac, of material possessions, but there can never be community of love, or of esteem. It must happen that one will please more than another; he that knows himself despised will always be envious; and still more envious and malevolent, if he is condemned to live in the presence of those who despise him. The invitations, by which they allure others to a state which they feel to be wretched, proceed from the natural malignity of hopeless misery.

They



They are weary of themselves, and of each other, and expect to find relief in new companions. They envy the liberty which their folly has forfeited, and would gladly see all mankind imprisoned like themselves.

From this crime however, I am wholly free. No man can say that he is wretched by my persuasion. I look with pity on the crowds who are annually soliciting admission to captivity, and wish that it were lawful for me to warn them of their danger."

Encouraged by this declaration of Imlac, the prince imparts to him his own uneasiness at his confinement. "Teach me, said he, the way to break my prison; thou shalt be the companion of my flight, the guide of my rambles, the partner of my fortune, and my sole director in the choice of life.

Sir, answered the poet, your escape will be difficult, and, perhaps, you may soon repent your curiosity. The world, which you figure to yourself smooth and quiet as the lake in the valley, you will find a sea foaming with tempests, and boiling with whirlpools: You will be sometimes overwhelmed by the waves of violence, and sometimes dashed against the rocks of treachery. Amidst wrongs and frauds, competitions and anxieties, you will wish a thousand times for these seats of quiet, and willingly quit hope to be free from fear.

Do not seek to deter me from my purpose, said the prince: I am impatient to see what thou hast seen; and, since thou art thyself weary of the valley, it is evident, that thy former state was better than this. Whatever be the consequence of my experiment, I am resolved to judge with my own eyes of the various conditions of men, and then to make deliberately my choice of life.

I am afraid, said Imlac, you are hindered by stronger restraints than my persuasions; yet, if your determination is fixed, I do not counsel you to despair. Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

As they were walking on the side of the mountain, they observed that the conies, which the rain had driven from their burrows, had taken shelter among the bushes; and formed holes behind them, tending upwards in an oblique line. "It has been the opinion of antiquity, said Imlac, that human reason borrowed many arts from the instinct of animals; let us, therefore, not think ourselves degraded by learning from the

coney. We may escape by piercing the mountain in the same direction. We will begin where the summit hangs over the middle part, and labour upward till we shall issue out beyond the prominence."

The eyes of the prince, when he heard A this proposal, sparkled with joy. The execution was easy, and the success certain.

No time was now lost. They hastened early in the morning to chuse a place proper for their mine. They clambered with great fatigue among crags and B brambles, and returned without having discovered any part that favoured their design. The second and the third day, were spent in the same manner, and with the same frustration. But, on the fourth, they found a small cavern, concealed by a thicket, where they resolved to make C their experiment.

Imlac procured instruments proper to hew stone and remove earth, and they fell to their work on the next day, with more eagerness than vigour. They were presently exhausted by their efforts, and sat down to pant upon the grass. The D prince, for a moment, appeared to be discouraged. "Sir, said his companion, practice will enable us to continue our labour for a longer time; mark, however, how far we have advanced, and you will find that our toil will some time have an end. Great works are performed, not E by strength, but perseverance: Yonder palace was raised by single stones, yet you see its height and spaciousness. He that shall walk with vigour, three hours a day, will pass, in seven years, a space equal to the circumference of the globe."

They returned to their labour day after day, and, in a short time, found a fissure in the rock, which enabled them to pass far with very little obstruction. This Rasselas considered as a good omen. "Do not disturb your mind, said Imlac, with other hopes or fears than reason may suggest: If you are pleased with prognosticks of good, you will be terrified likewise with tokens of evil, and your whole life will be a prey to superstition. Whatever facilitates our work is more than an omen, it is a cause of success. This is one of those pleasing surprises which often happen to active H resolution. Many things difficult to design prove easy to performance."

They had now wrought their way to the middle, and solaced their labour with the approach of liberty, when the prince, coming down to refresh himself with air, found his sister Nekayah standing before the



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the mouth of the cavity. He started, and stood confused, afraid to tell his design, and yet hopeless to conceal it. A few moments determined him to repose on her fidelity, and secure her secrecy by a declaration without reserve.

"Do not imagine, said the princess, A that I came hither as a spy: I had often observed from my window, that you and Imlac directed your walk every day towards the same point, but I did not suppose you had any better reason for the preference, than a cooler shade, or more fragrant bank; nor followed you with B any other design, than to partake of your conversation. Since then not suspicion but fondness has detected you, let me not lose the advantage of my discovery. I am equally weary of confinement with yourself, and not less desirous of knowing what is done or suffered in the world. C Permit me to fly with you from this tasteless tranquillity, which will yet grow more loathsome when you have left me. You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following."

The prince, who loved Nekayah above his other sisters, had no inclination to D refuse her request, and grieved that he had lost an opportunity of shewing his confidence, by a voluntary communication. It was therefore agreed that she should leave the valley with them; and that, in the mean time, she should watch, lest any other straggler should, by chance E or curiosity, follow them to the mountain.

At length their labour was at an end; they saw light beyond the prominence, and, issuing to the top of the mountain, beheld the Nile, yet a narrow current, wandering beneath them.

The prince looked round with rapture, F anticipated all the pleasures of travel, and, in thought, was already transported beyond his father's dominions. Imlac, though very joyful at his escape, had less expectation of pleasure in the world, which he had before tried, and of which he had been weary.

Rasselas was so much delighted with a wider horizon, that he could not soon be persuaded to return into the valley. He informed his sister that the way was open, and that nothing now remained, but to prepare for their departure.

The prince and princess had jewels H sufficient to make them rich whenever they came into a place of commerce, which, by Imlac's direction, they hid in their cloths, and, on the night of the next full moon, all left the valley. The princess was followed only by a single fa-

vourite, who did not know whither she was going.

They clambered through the cavity, and began to go down on the other side. The princess and her maid turned their eyes towards every part, and, seeing nothing to bound their prospect, considered themselves as in danger of being lost in a dreary vacuity. They stopped and trembled. "I am almost afraid, said the princess, to begin a journey of which I cannot perceive an end, and to venture into this immense plain, where I may be approached on every side by men whom I never saw." The prince felt nearly the same emotions, though he thought it more manly to conceal them.

Imlac smiled at their terrors, and encouraged them to proceed; but the princess continued irresolute, till she had C been imperceptibly drawn forward, too far to return."

In pursuit of their choice of life, after Imlac had, by many admonitions, prepared them to endure the tumults of a port, and the ruggedness of the commercial race, he brought them to Cairo; D here, for some time, the prince thought "choice needless, because all appeared to him equally happy. Wherever he went, he met gaiety and kindness, and heard the song of joy, or the laugh of carelessness. He began to believe that the world overflowed with universal plenty, and that nothing was withheld, E either from want or merit; that every hand showered liberality, and every heart melted with benevolence: "And who then, says he, will be suffered to be wretched?"

Imlac permitted the pleasing delusion, F and was unwilling to crush the hope of inexperience, till one day, having sat a while silent, "I know not, said the prince, what can be the reason that I am more unhappy than any of our friends. I see them perpetually, and unalterably cheerful, but feel my own mind restless G and uneasy. I am unsatisfied with those pleasures which I seem most to court; I live in the crowds of jollity, not so much to enjoy company, as to shun myself, and am only loud and merry, to conceal my sadness."

"Every man, said Imlac, may, by H examining his own mind, guess what passes in the minds of others: When you feel that your own gaiety is counterfeit, it may justly lead you to suspect that of your companions not to be sincere. Envy is commonly reciprocal. We are long before we are convinced that happiness is never



never to be found, and each believes it possessed by others, to keep alive the hope of obtaining it for himself. In the assembly, where you passed the last night, there appeared such spiriteliness of air, and volatility of fancy, as might have suited beings of an higher order, formed to inhabit serener regions inaccessible to care or sorrow: Yet, believe me, prince, there was not one who did not dread the moment, when solitude should deliver him to the tyranny of reflection."

"This, said the prince, may be true of others, since it is true of me; yet, whatever be the general infelicity of man, one condition is more happy than another, and wisdom surely directs us to take the least evil in the choice of life."

"The causes of good and evil, answered Imlac, are so various and uncertain, so often entangled with each other, so diversified by various relations, and so much subject to accidents which cannot be foreseen, that he who would fix his condition upon incontestable reasons of preference, must live and die enquiring and deliberating."

"But surely, said Rasselas, the wise men, to whom we listen with reverence and wonder, chose that mode of life for themselves which they thought most likely to make them happy."

"Very few, said the poet, live by choice. Every man is placed in his present condition, by causes which acted without his foresight, and with which he did not always willingly co-operate; and therefore you will rarely meet one who does not think the lot of his neighbour better than his own."

"I am pleased to think, said the prince, that my birth has given me at least one advantage over others, by enabling me to determine for myself. I have here the world before me; I will review it at leisure: Surely happiness is somewhere to be found."

Rasselas found himself still to seek tho' he conversed with young men of spirit and gaiety, with the orator, and sought the abodes of pastoral simplicity and the solitude of the hermit; all were alike uneasy at their situations, and their shew of contentedness only a cover to their disgust. The prince and his sister now resolved as they had been hitherto foiled, to divide between them the work of observation; Rasselas was to try what was to be found in the splendor of courts, and the princess to range the shades of humbler life. Equally disappointed of what they sought, "The prince, one day, declared

to Imlac, that he intended to devote himself to science, and pass the rest of his days in literary solitude. Before you make your final choice, answered Imlac, you ought to examine its hazards, and converse with some of those who are grown old in the company of themselves. I have just left the observatory of one of the most learned astronomers in the world, who has spent forty years in unwearied attention to the motions and appearances of the celestial bodies, and has drawn out his soul in endless calculations. He admits a friend once a month to hear his deductions and enjoy his discoveries. I was introduced as a man of knowledge worthy of his notice. Men of various ideas and fluent conversation are commonly welcome to those whose thoughts have been long fixed upon a single point, and who find the images of other things stealing away. I delighted him with my remarks, he smiled at the narrative of my travels, and was glad to forget the constellations, and descend for a moment into the lower world.

On the next day of vacation I renewed my visit, and was so fortunate as to please him again. He relaxed from that time the severity of his rule, and permitted me to enter at my own choice. I found him always busy, and always glad to be relieved. As each knew much which the other was desirous of learning, we exchanged our notions with great delight. I perceived that I had every day more of his confidence, and always found new cause of admiration in the profundity of his mind. His comprehension is vast, his memory capacious and retentive, his discourse is methodical, and his expression clear.

His integrity and benevolence are equal to his learning. His deepest researches and most favourite studies are willingly interrupted for any opportunity of doing good by his counsel or his riches. To his closest retreat, at his most busy moments, all are admitted that want his assistance: "For tho' I exclude idleness and pleasure, I will never," says he, "bar my doors against charity. To man is permitted the contemplation of the skies, but the practice of virtue is commanded."

Surely, said the princess, this man is happy.

I visited him, said Imlac, with more and more frequency, and was every time more enamoured of his conversation: He was sublime without haughtiness, courteous without formality, and communicative without ostentation. I was at



Madam, of your opinion, thought him the happiest of mankind, and often congratulated him on the blessing that he enjoyed. He seemed to hear nothing with indifference but the praises of his condition, to which he always returned a general answer, and diverted the conversation to some other topick.

Amidst this willingness to be pleased, and labour to please, I had always reason to imagine that some painful sentiment pressed upon his mind. He often looked up earnestly towards the sun, and let his voice fall in the midst of his discourse. He would sometimes, when we were alone, gaze upon me in silence with the air of a man who longed to speak what he was yet resolved to suppress. He would sometimes send for me with vehement injunction of haste, though, when I came to him, he had nothing extraordinary to say. And sometimes, when I was leaving him, would call me back, pause a few moments, and then dismiss me.

At last the time came when the secret burst his reserve. We were sitting together last night in the turret of his house, watching the emerſion of a ſatellite of Jupiter. A sudden tempeſt clouded the ſky, and diſappointed our obſervation. We ſat a while ſilent in the dark, and then he addreſſed himſelf to me in theſe words: "Imlac, I have long conſidered thy friendſhip as the greateſt bleſſing of my life. Integrity without knowledge is weak and uſeleſs, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful. I have found in thee all the qualities requiſite for truſt, benevolence, experience, and fortitude. I have long diſcharged an office which I muſt ſoon quit at the call of nature, and ſhall rejoice in the hour of imbecility and pain to devolve it upon thee."

I thought myſelf honoured by this teſtimony, and proteſted that whatever could conduce to his happineſs would add likewiſe to mine.

"Heſt, Imlac, what thou wilt not without difficulty credit. I have poſſeſſed for five years the regulation of weather, and the diſtribution of the ſeaſons: The ſun has liſtened to my dictates, and paſſed from tropick to tropick by my direction; the clouds, at my call, have poured their waters, and the Nile has overflowed at my command; I have reſtrained the rage of the dog-ſtar, and mitigated the ferocity of the crab. The winds alone, of all the elemental powers, have hitherto reſiſted my authority, and multitudes have perished by equinoctial tempeſts which I found myſelf unable to prohibit or re-

ſtrain. I have adminiſtered this great office with exact juſtice, and made to the different nations of the earth an impartial dividend of rain and ſunſhine. What muſt have been the miſery of half the globe, if I had limited the clouds to particular regions, or confined the ſun to either ſide of the equator."

I ſuppoſe he diſcovered in me, through the obſcurity of the room, ſome tokens of amazement and doubt, for, after a ſhort pauſe, he proceeded thus:

"Not to be eaſily credited will neither ſurprize nor offend me; for I am, probably, the firſt of human beings to whom this truſt has been imparted. Nor do I know whether to deem this diſtinction a reward or puniſhment; ſince I have poſſeſſed it I have been far leſs happy than before, and nothing but the conſciouſneſs of good intention could have enabled me to ſupport the wearineſs of unremitted vigilance."

"How long, Sir, ſaid I, has this great office been in your hands?"

"About ten years ago, ſaid he, my daily obſervations of the changes of the ſky led me to conſider, whether, if I had the power of the ſeaſons, I could confer greater plenty upon the inhabitants of the earth. This contemplation faſtened on my mind, and I ſat days and nights in imaginary dominion, pouring upon this country ſhowers of fertility, and ſeconding every fall of rain with a due proportion of ſunſhine. I had yet only the will to do good, and did not imagine that I ſhould ever have the power."

One day as I was looking on the fields withering with heat, I felt in my mind a ſudden wiſh that I could ſend rain on the ſouthern mountains, and raiſe the Nile to an inundation. In the hurry of my imagination I commanded rain to fall, and, by comparing the time of my command, with that of the inundation, I found that the clouds had liſtened to my lips."

"Might not ſome other cauſe, ſaid I, produce this concurrence? the Nile does not always riſe on the ſame day."

"Do not believe, ſaid he, with impatience, that ſuch objections could eſcape me: I reaſoned long againſt my own conviction, and laboured againſt truth with the utmoſt obſtinacy. I ſometimes ſuſpected myſelf of madneſs, and ſhould not have dared to impart this ſecret but to a man like you, capable of diſtinguiſhing the wonderful from the impoſſible, and the incredible from the falſe."

"Why, Sir, ſaid I, do you call that incredible, which you know, or think you know, to be true."



"Because, said he, I cannot prove it by any external evidence; and I know too well the laws of demonstration to think that my conviction ought to influence another, who cannot, like me, be conscious of its force. I therefore shall not attempt to gain credit by disputation. It is sufficient that I feel this power, that I have long possessed, and every day exerted it. But the life of man is short, the infirmities of age increase upon me, and the time will soon come when the regulator of the year must mingle with the dust. The care of appointing a successor has long disturbed me; the night and the day have been spent in comparisons of all the characters which have come to my knowledge, and I have yet found none so worthy as myself.

Hear therefore, what I shall impart, with attention, such as the welfare of a world requires. If the task of a king be considered as difficult, who has the care only of a few millions, to whom he cannot do much good or harm, what must be the anxiety of him, on whom depend the action of the elements, and the great gifts of light and heat!—Hear me therefore with attention.

I have diligently considered the position of the earth and sun, and formed innumerable schemes in which I changed their situation. I have sometimes turned aside the axis of the earth, and sometimes varied the ecliptick of the sun: But I have found it impossible to make a disposition by which the world may be advantaged; what one region gains, another loses by any imaginable alteration, even without considering the distant parts of the solar system with which we are unacquainted. Do not, therefore, in thy administration of the year, indulge thy pride by innovation; do not please thyself with thinking that thou canst make thyself renowned to all future ages, by disordering the seasons. The memory of mischief is no desirable fame. Much less will it become thee to let kindness or interest prevail. Never rob other countries of rain to pour it on thine own. For us the Nile is sufficient."

I promised that when I possessed the power, I would use it with inflexible integrity, and he dismissed me, pressing my hand. "My heart, said he, will now be at rest, and my benevolence will no more destroy my quiet: I have found a man of wisdom and virtue, to whom I can cheerfully bequeath the inheritance of the sun."

The prince heard this narration with very serious regard, but the princess

smiled, and Pekuah convulsed herself with laughter. "Ladies, said Imlac, to mock the heaviest of human afflictions is neither charitable nor wise. Few can attain this man's knowledge, and few practise his virtues; but all may suffer his calamity. Of the uncertainty of our present state, the most dreadful and alarming is the uncertain continuance of reason."

The princess was recollected, and the favourite was abashed. Rasselas, more deeply affected, enquired of Imlac, whether he thought such maladies of the mind frequent, and how they were contracted.

Disorders of intellect, answered Imlac, happen much more often than superficial observers will easily believe. Perhaps, if we speak with rigorous exactness, no human mind is in its right state. There is no man whose imagination does not sometimes predominate over his reason, who can regulate his attention wholly by his will, and whose ideas will come and go at his command. No man will be found in whose mind airy notions do not sometimes tyrannize, and force him to hope or fear beyond the limits of sober probability. All power of fancy over reason is a degree of insanity; but while this power is such as we can controll and repress, it is not visible to others, nor considered as any depravation of the mental faculties: It is not pronounced madness but when it becomes ungovernable, and apparently influences speech or action.

To indulge the power of fiction, and send imagination out upon the wing, is often the sport of those who delight too much in silent speculation. When we are alone we are not always busy; the labour of excogitation is too violent to last long; the ardour of enquiry will sometimes give way to idleness or satiety. He who has nothing external that can divert him, must find pleasure in his own thoughts, and must conceive himself what he is not; for who is pleased with what he is? He then expatiates in boundless futurity, and culls from all imaginable conditions that which for the present moment he should most desire, amuses his desires with impossible enjoyments, and confers upon his pride unattainable dominion. The mind dances from scene to scene, unites all pleasures in all combinations, and riots in delights which nature and fortune, with all their bounty, cannot bestow.

In time some particular train of ideas fixes the attention, all other intellectual gratifications are rejected, the mind, in weariness or leisure, recurs constantly to the favourite conception, and feasts on the



the luscious fallhood whenever she is offended with the bitterness of truth. By degrees the reign of fancy is confirmed; she grows first imperious, and in time despotick. Then fictions begin to operate as realities, false opinions fasten upon the mind, and life passes in dreams of rapture or of anguish.

This, Sir, is one of the dangers of solitude, which the hermit has confessed not always to promote goodness, and the astronomer's misery has proved to be not always propitious to wisdom.

I will no more, said the favourite, B imagine myself the queen of Abissinia. I have often spent the hours, which the princess gave to my own disposal, in adjusting ceremonies and regulating the court; I have repressed the pride of the powerful, and granted the petitions of the poor; I have built new palaces in C more happy situations, planted groves upon the tops of mountains, and have exulted in the beneficence of royalty, till, when the princess entered, I had almost forgotten to bow down before her.

And I, said the princess, will not allow myself any more to play the shepherdess in my waking dreams. I have often soothed my thoughts with the quiet and innocence of pastoral employments, till I have in my chamber heard the winds whistle, and the sheep bleat; sometimes freed the lamb entangled in the thicket, and sometimes with my crook E encountered the wolf. I have a dress like that of the village maids, which I put on to help my imagination, and a pipe on which I play softly, and suppose myself followed by my flocks.

I will confess, said the prince, an indulgence of fantastick delight more dangerous than yours. I have frequently endeavoured to image the possibility of a perfect government, by which all wrong should be restrained, all vice reformed, and all the subjects preserved in tranquillity and innocence. This thought produced innumerable schemes of reformation, and dictated many useful regulations and salutary edicts. This has been the sport and sometimes the labour of my solitude; and I start, when I think with how little anguish I once supposed the death of my father and my brothers.

Such, says Imlac, are the effects of visionary schemes: When we first form them we know them to be absurd, but familiarize them by degrees, and in time lose sight of their folly. They, hereupon, entertained a curiosity to ingratiate themselves with

this sage, which they at length effectually accomplished by Pekuah, the princess's confident, becoming his pupil, and they, in some time after, require his opinion upon the choice of life. "Of the various conditions which the world spreads before you, A which you shall prefer, said the sage, I am not able to instruct you. I can only tell that I have chosen wrong. I have passed my time in study without experience; in the attainment of sciences which can, for the most part, be but remotely useful to mankind. I have purchased B knowledge at the expence of all the common comforts of life: I have missed the endearing elegance of female friendship, and the happy commerce of domestick tenderness. If I have obtained any prerogatives above other students, they have been accompanied with fear, disquiet, and scrupulosity; but even of these prerogatives, whatever they were, I have, since my thoughts have been diversified by more intercourse with the world, begun to question the reality. When I have been for a few days lost in pleasing dissipation, I am always tempted to think D that my enquiries have ended in error, and that I have suffered much, and suffered it in vain."

Imlac was delighted to find that the sage's understanding was breaking thro' its mists, and resolved to detain him from the planets till he should forget his task E of ruling them, and reason should recover its original influence. This at last is the case, the philosopher is recovered and accompanies them in their further search.

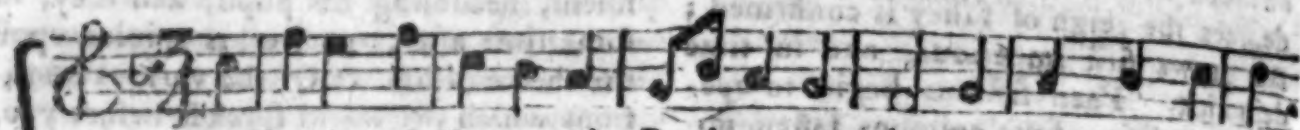
The head of the last chapter of this tale is, *The conclusion, in which nothing F is concluded.* "It was now the time of the inundation of the Nile: A few days after their visit to the catacombs, the river began to rise.

They were confined to their house. The whole region being under water gave them no invitation to any excursions, and, being well supplied with materials G for talk, they diverted themselves with comparisons of the different forms of life which they had observed, and with various schemes of happiness which each of them had formed."

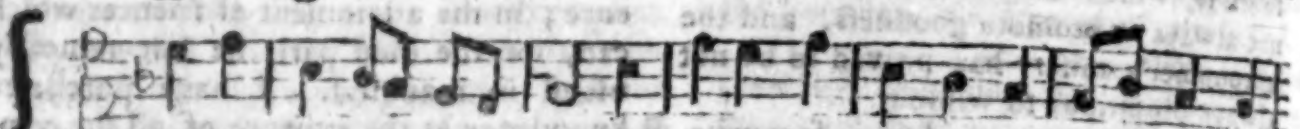
"Of these wishes that they had formed H they well knew that none could be obtained. They deliberated a while what was to be done, and resolved, when the inundation should cease, to return to Abissinia."



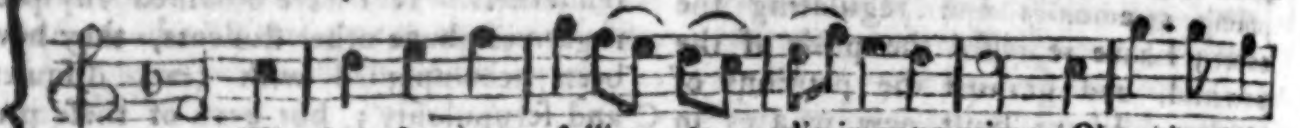
## BAGNIGGE WELLS.



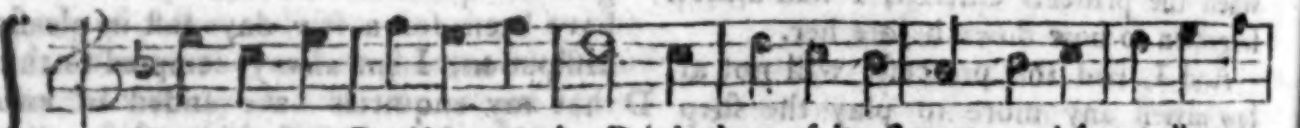
Ye Vot'ries of Venus and Bacchus attend, Who drink, and who rake,



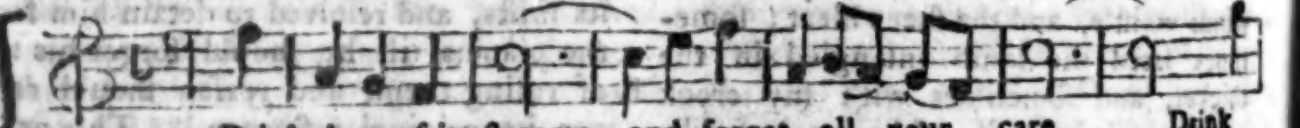
and who whore without end, Who trifle away both your health and your



time, Who fear, from your follies, to die in your prime; Obey the glad



summons, to Bagnigge repair, Drink deep of its streams, and forget all your



care. Drink deep of its streams, and forget all your care. Drink



deep of its streams, and forget all your care.



2.  
Ye gouty old souls and rheumaticks crawl on,  
Here taste these blest Springs, and your tor-  
tures are gone; [breath,  
Ye wretches asthmatick, who pant for your  
Come drink your relief, and think not of  
death  
Obey the glad summons, to Bagnigge repair,  
Drink deep of its streams, and forget all  
your care.

3.  
The distemper'd shall drink and forget all  
his pain, [ev'ry vein,  
When his blood flows more briskly thro'  
The head-ach shall vanish, the heart-ach  
shall cease,  
And your lives be enjoy'd in more pleasure  
and peace:  
Obey then the summons, to Bagnigge repair,  
And drink an oblivion to pain and to care.

## Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1759.

For the YEAR 1759.

FOND hopes of peace adieu, delusive fled!  
Not yet enough has hapless Britain bled;  
Improving still in fate, and big with war,  
In bloody series rolls the guilty year.

The Gallick foe, by long disaster wise,  
Each various method of destruction tries;  
His dang'rous politicks, his wiles exhausts,  
His towns unpeoples to recruit his hosts;  
Still meditates with dire revengeful hate,  
A blow, perhaps, not needful to repeat.  
Ill-fated



Ill-fated life thro' each successive age,  
Expos'd the foremost to ambition's rage;  
Thy treasures wasted in the tedious strife,  
Thy sons in battle lavish of their life,  
A precious sacrifice to freedom due,  
Which restless pride still summons to renew.  
Why, Britain, boastful of thy pow'r's increase?

Why still, in hope, anticipate success?  
Perhaps returning peace shall redemand,  
Each dear-bought purchase of the warrior's hand;

Thyself for wounds with glory be consol'd,  
And tatter'd trophies for thy lavish'd gold:  
Undone by vict'ries, fated to deplore  
A vain success, magnificently poor;  
E'en future ages shall be fin'd their shares,  
Tax'd with the follies of a hundred years.

With unavailing grief the Muse surveys  
Her Britain, doom'd to bleed a thousand ways;  
Here France, vindictive, threats invasive war,  
And gains fresh resolution from despair;  
The Dutchman there his weapon almost  
draws, [cause;

And braves the arm, yet bleeding in his  
The hardy Russian quits his native snows,  
To join in Austrian league with Britain's foes.  
In German sepulchres her thousands sleep,  
No trivial share the Indies annual sweep;  
Remotest worlds in Britain's woes combine,  
The northern solstice, and the burning line.  
How then, forsaken by each friendly hand,  
Shall one sole realm suffice for each demand?  
Scarce Prussia safe within his own domains,  
Against a world a fainting cause maintains;  
Auxiliar states their feeble banners join,  
Mov'd with the cause of Britain, or her coin.  
The watchful Spaniard scarce forbears to offend,  
And only not a foe, appears a friend.

Sick at the view, reflection, for relief,  
Extorts from hope, short interval of grief:  
Thro' whose fair vista, tho' remotely seen,  
Lo happier fortune waits to gild the scene;  
While strenuous wisdom Britain's counsels  
guides, [sides;

While stainless honour o'er her wealth pre-  
Her wealth no longer so profusely thrown,  
To bribe the German to defend his own.  
Fix'd on the MAN, see expectation wait,  
Well pleas'd to trust him with Britannia's fate;  
Who, nobly fir'd, his country's rights to save,  
Durst, in her cause, disdain to be a knave.  
In vain may faction impiously combine;  
In vain may wicked wealth and titles shine,  
To bribe the patriot to renounce his claim,  
Or risk a blest eternity of fame.

Trysall, June 8.

W. G.—MR.

ELEGY prefixed to Caractacus, a Dramatick Poem. By the Author of Elfrida.

To the Rev. Mr. HURD.

FRIEND of my youth, who, when the  
willing Muse [rays,  
Stream'd o'er my breast her warm poetick  
Saw the fresh seeds their vital powers dis-  
fuse, [praise!  
And sed'nt them with the soft'ring dew of

Whate'er the produce of th' unthrifty soil,  
The leaves, the flowers, the fruits, to thee  
belong:

The labourer earns the wages of his toil;  
Who form'd the poet, well may claim the  
song.

Yes, 'tis my pride to own, that taught by thee  
My conscious soul superior flights essay'd;  
Learnt from thy lore the poet's dignity,  
And spurn'd the hirelings of the rhyming  
trade,

Say, scenes of science, say, thou haunted  
stream! [bold].

[For oft my Muse-led step didst thou be-  
How on thy banks I rifled ev'ry theme,  
That fancy fabled in her age of gold.

How oft I cry'd, "O come, thou tragick  
queen! [tread!

March from thy Greece with firm majestick  
Such as when Athens saw thee fill her scene,  
When Sophocles thy choral graces led;

Saw thy proud pall it's purple length devolve,  
Saw thee uplift the glitt'ring dagger high,  
Ponder with fixed brow thy deep resolve,

Prepar'd to strike, to triumph, and to die.  
Bring then to Britain's plain the choral  
throng,

Display thy buskin'd pomp, thy golden lyre,  
Give her historick forms the soul of song,

And mingle Attick art with Shakespear's  
fire."

"Ah what, fond boy, dost thou presume to  
claim?" [know,

The Muse reply'd. "Mistaken suppliant  
To light in Shakespear's breast the dazzling  
flame,

Exhausted all Parnassus could bestow.  
True; art remains; and if from his bright  
page, [seize,

Thy mimick power one vivid beam can  
Proceed; and in that best of tasks engage,  
Which tends at once to profit and to please."

She spake; and Harewood's towers sponta-  
neous rose; [grove;

Soft virgin warblings echo'd thro' the  
And fair Elfrida pour'd forth all her woes,  
The hapless pattern of connubial love.

More awful scenes old Mona next display'd;  
Her caverns gloom'd, her forests way'd on  
high,

While flam'd within their consecrated shade  
The genius stern of British liberty.

And see, my Hurd! to thee those scenes  
consign'd; [name.

O! take and stamp them with thy honour'd  
Around the page be friendship's chaplet  
twin'd;

And, if they find the road to honest fame,  
Perchance the candour of some nobler age

May praise the bard, who had gay folly  
bear

\* Her cheap applauses to the busy stage,  
And leave him pensive virtue's silent tear;

Chose too to consecrate his fav'rite strain  
To him, who grac'd by ev'ry liberal art,

That best might shine amid the learned train,  
Yet more excell'd in morals, and in heart:

Whose



Whose equal mind could see vain fortune  
shower

Her dimzy favours on the sawning crew,  
While in low Thurcaston's sequester'd bower  
She fixt him distant from promotion's view:  
Yet, shelter'd there by calm contentment's  
wing;

Pleas'd he could smile, and with sage Hook-  
" See from his mother earth God's bless-  
ings spring,

And eat his bread in peace and privacy."

March 20, 1759. W. MASON.

Two Pastoral BALLADS, wrote in North  
America. In the Manner of Mr. Shenston.

BALLAD I. THE QUARREL. Written  
in the Month of January, 1758.

THE swains in a bantering way,  
Poor Colin teaz'd all the day long;  
That Daphne, the lovely and gay,  
Shou'd grace his sweet pipe and his song.  
She ne'er was the subject before,  
Of Colin's love pastoral strains;  
But now, by the muses, he swore,  
Thus her name shou'd resound thro' the  
plains.

" Daphne's name, like a magical line,  
Shall draw down the musical quire,  
And Phœbus himself, with the Nine,  
For Daphne will deign to inspire:  
Yet the graces must join in the train,  
Else half Daphne's charms will escape;  
For the graces alone can explain,  
And picture her air and her shape:

Can paint her majesticl mein,  
How graceful she dances or walks;  
She moves, and she looks like a queen,  
And like Pallas, the goddess, she talks.  
Her words, when firm friendship's the theme,  
Flow warm from her generous heart;  
But O—if sweet love you once name,  
Her words a soft poison impart.

For the languishing glance of her eyes,  
With love's poison these accents prepare,  
And the man who dares look, surely dies,  
Then ah, Colin—poor Colin, beware!"  
Scarce thus had the gentle swain sung,  
In such strains as were void of all art;  
(For he ne'er had accusom'd his tongue,  
To speak aught but the thoughts of his  
heart.)

When behold!—by a fortunate chance,  
He discover'd the nymph cou'd deceive  
With a smile—or affect a kind glance,  
Which a plain, honest swain wou'd believe:  
Then pleas'd with a triumph so mean,  
So unworthy a generous fair;  
She strove, it might plainly be seen  
That Colin was caught in her snare.

At an insult so open and bold,  
The shepherd soon summon'd his pride;  
Which, like blossoms nipt by the cold,  
Made love's growing passion subside.

\* Part of a sentence in a letter of Hooper to archbishop Whitgift. See his life in the Biographia  
Britannica.

Tho' her breath be as sweet as the rose,  
And enchantingly soft are her eyes;  
Yet with noble resentment he glows,  
And her name he wou'd learn to despise.

He wou'd learn—tho' the task be severe,  
To despise what he fain wou'd approve;  
Yet the breach one kind look may repair,  
Such a look as first led him to love.  
He wou'd say then; "perhaps I mistook,  
For true love is both jealous and blind;  
No falshood sure dwells with that look,  
And my Daphne's all truth, and still kind."

To be blind is love's weakness, I ween;  
For its fondness oft spies out false charms;  
And too oft, when there's nought to be  
seen,

By its jealousies, sounds false alarms.  
Then, O ye fair nymphs of the plain,  
Take pity on those you subdue;  
Nor, like Daphne, delight to give pain,  
To a Colin that's constant and true.  
[BALLAD II. in our next.]

On Lord LYTTLETON's new House at Hagley.

#### A SONNET.

HERE Pallas dwells: She built these  
stately tow'rs  
On classick ground, and near Parnassian  
She form'd these smiling lawns, these solemn  
bow'rs,  
These ever murm'ring streams, and ever-  
Delighted with her Lyttelton's domains,  
Where sit the Muses, and Apollo reigns.

Though Hagley's dome for graceful strength  
may vie  
With Grecian domes, and down from age  
The tooth of time and envy shall defy;  
Thy learned pen, and thy historick page,  
O Hagley's justly honour'd lord! shall raise  
A far more lasting monument of praise.

To DAPHNE, on Valentine's-Day.

SEE! Daphne, see! the sun with purer  
light,  
Now gilds the morn, and chases gloomy night;  
Advancing, each return with brighter beams,  
He spreads his glories o'er the fields and  
streams.

The snow dissolves before the western gale,  
And vernal flowers adorn the smiling vale.  
To life renew'd, the budding trees awake,  
And from the stem the roseate blossoms break:  
The Cyprian queen, o'er ev'ry grove and  
plain,

O'er beasts and birds, resumes her welcome  
reign:

The birds are pair'd, and warble thro' the  
And beasts obey the genial call of love.

Hence first the venerable rite begun,  
For ages past convey'd from fire to son;  
For ev'ry swain, on this auspicious day,  
To chuse some maid, the coming year to  
sway;

To



To crop the violet, and primrose fair, [hair.  
And deck, with decent wreathes, her glossy  
For me, content with what wise heav'n  
ordains,

This chequer'd scene, alternate joys and pains;  
For me, the *spring* of life shall bloom no more,  
Nor *summer* shine, nor *autumn* spread her store;  
Winter alone, with cheerless hand, will shed,  
Henceforth the snow of age around my head.

But, tho' this clay-built tenement decline,  
Still may th' immortal guest unclouded shine;  
And, if Euterpe not disdain to smile,  
Your bard from Helicon, with pleasing toil,  
Will cull fresh flowers, and fadeless garlands  
twine,

To crown his sweetly-warbling VALENTINE.

PROLOGUE, *spoken by Mr. Garrick,*  
*on the Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the*  
PRINCE.

WITH heart and head light as the nim-  
ble air,

From full libations to Britannia's heir,  
Your servant comes. O for a Muse of fire,  
Whose glowing verse might answer my desire;  
And paint the joy due to this glorious day,  
Which makes our prince mature for future  
sway!

Mature in years, in virtue ripe before:  
Science has taught the royal youth her lore:  
Pointed the path to which his heart inclin'd,  
And fix'd the gen'rous purpose of his mind:

Avow'd his purpose, and confess'd his aim,  
On freedom's base to build a monarch's fame;  
To stand the regal guardian of the laws,  
And make the publick good the prince's cause.

This joyful day Britannia's foes deplore;  
Your shouts of triumph shake the Gallick  
shore.

From liberty our island-empire rose;  
To liberty her might Britannia owes.  
This is the proud palladium of the state,  
The monarch's grandeur and the people's fate,  
In vain shall rival potentates combine,  
And fickle Austria with proud Bourbon join;  
Britain the bulwark of the world shall stand  
Whilst freedom's strength sustains a scepter'd  
hand.

Our aged king, whose length of days re-  
nown,

And the warm love of grateful Britons, crown,  
Long, with his people, mourn'd the fatal blow  
That laid his son, the hope of nations, low;  
Now, thro' the cares that age and greatness  
know,

A smile paternal smooths the monarch's brow,  
From his own stock he sees the branch arise,  
A native plant, to bloom in Britain's skies.  
Long may the parent tree his arms extend,  
And long, with sheltering shade, his race de-  
fend!

Long may his subjects bless their monarch's  
sway,

And oft return the prince's natal day!

## T H E

## Monthly Chronologer.

*Authentick Advices from the East-Indies. (See  
p. 217.)*

**M**ADRASS, May 22, 1758.  
Advices are received that  
on the 22d of April M. de  
Lally had arrived on the  
coast with nine ships of the  
line, and two frigates. Se-  
ven of these vessels anchor-  
ed in the road of Fort St. David's on the  
18th. Two were stationed in the Offing,  
towards the north east, and two sent to  
Pondicherry, where they set on shore M. de  
Lally and some troops, the number not  
known. The two English 20 gun ships,  
Triton and Bridgewater, were in the road  
of St. David's when the French fleet came  
there, so were obliged to run ashore; by  
which means both crews and most of the  
stores were saved, and put into Fort St.  
David's. On the morning of April 29,  
boats from Pondicherry were bringing to  
land the soldiers, but fled on admiral Po-  
cock's appearing with his squadron, con-

sisting of the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger,  
Weymouth, Salisbury, Cumberland, Queen-  
borough, and Protector. The French  
weighed, and bore to the northward, to  
avoid coming to action; but at two in the  
afternoon admiral Pocock came up with  
them, and had a hot engagement for two  
hours, during most part of which the Zo-  
diac of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. d'Apiche,  
chef d'escadre, the Bien-aimé of 64, and  
the Comte de Provence of 74, engaged the  
ship in which admiral Pocock was; but he  
acquitted himself so gallantly, that the Zo-  
diac was forced to bear away, and the ex-  
ample was followed by the rest of the fleet.  
Admiral Pocock had only five ships in the  
action, the rest not being near enough;  
but with these he pursued the French till  
night, when they put out their lights. They  
also outtailed him, as the rigging of his  
ships had been much damaged in the en-  
gagement. On board the admiral's ship se-  
ven men were killed and 31 wounded; in  
the other four ships 21 were killed and 55  
wounded. The loss of the French is judg-  
ed



to be much more considerable, as the ships were crowded with men, and our people aimed at the hulls. The *Blen-aimé* was so much shattered that they were obliged to run her ashore at Allumpervay, and many of the crew were said to be drowned. The two French ships stationed to the N. E. were not in the engagement. The French fleet got into Pondicherry, having past ours in the night.

June 12. Advice was this day received at Madras, that Cudalore and Fort St. David's had both surrendered to the French. M. de Lally, it seems, has authority to act in all military affairs independent of the governor of Pondicherry; by which means the disputes and delays that have often retarded the progress of troops in India, are all avoided; so that he took the field almost as soon as he landed. Cudalore was ill fortified, and could make no resistance; but it was expected that Fort St. David's would have held out till admiral Pocock could have repaired the damage done to his vessels, and have come to its relief, as it was well fortified, and had a strong garrison; but it surrendered in twelve days, there being in it no place that was bomb-proof to shelter the men, so that great numbers were killed, and there was fresh water for two days only; so that the garrison, being obliged to drink salt water for ten days, were so afflicted with severe sickness, that few were fit for duty; it surrendered on the 2d of June. It is said M. de Lally had then with him about 3000 Europeans.

In July some of our men that had been taken by the French made their escape, and reported that the French had lost 700 men in the sea fight. It is reported that Mr. de Lally borrowed 40,000*l.* of the Dutch at Portanova; but they deny the truth of this. However that be, it is certain he seized a large Dutch vessel that had about fourscore thousand pounds in specie aboard, and gave bills for the amount on the French company, as also for the value of the ship, which was to be converted into a man of war of 60 guns.

The king of Tanjore had, in the last war, given an obligation to the French for a considerable sum of money, but never paid any part of it. The payment of this was now demanded and refused; on which the French marched to Tanjore, but soon left it again; and it was reported that the Tanjorines had totally defeated him and taken all his artillery. On this all the troops at Madras, to the number of about 1000 men, marched, in hopes of destroying the remnant of the French army. But they had not gone far, before they heard the French had suffered little; so it was thought requisite for our troops to return speedily to Madras.

After the engagement of April 29, admiral Pocock endeavoured to return to Fort St. David's; but his rigging had been so much damaged, that he had the greatest difficulty in working to the windward, and

was twice blown as far as lat. 4. But at last he got to Madras road, where a court-martial was held on the captains of the Cumberland, Weymouth, and Newcastle, for not having done their duty in the late action. One of them was broke, and one suspended till his majesty's pleasure should be known. But capt Brereton of the Cumberland was only sentenced to lose a year's rank, as he had joined the admiral before the engagement was over.

Admiral Pocock having repaired what damage his ships had suffered, and made these examples of such as had not done their duty, failed again to attack the French fleet, which he found, August 3. off Caricall. The French engaged at first with much warmth, but stood off in about a quarter of an hour after, and made only a running fight, and got into the road of Pondicherry. We had only 30 killed and 60 wounded, among whom was commodore Stevens, who received a musket ball in the shoulder, but was in good spirits, and likely to do well. Capt. Martin was also wounded in the leg by a splinter. The loss of the French is said to be very great; and their running away seems to be an acknowledgment of it. (See our Map of the coast of Coromandel in our Vol. for 1754, p. 440.)

#### FRIDAY, May 11.

Was a remarkable trial in the court of King's-Bench, at Dublin, when the Right Hon. the earl of Belvidere obtained a verdict against Arthur Rochfort, Esq; his brother, for 20,000*l.* damages, besides costs, for criminal conversation with his lordship's lady. This transaction happened about fifteen years since.

#### TUESDAY, 29.

The bishop of Chichester preached before the house of peers, and Dr. Moss before the house of commons.

#### WEDNESDAY, 30.

A great quantity of snow fell in Surry and Kent; in some places it laid on the ground more than four inches thick.

#### FRIDAY, June 1.

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Boys, in the Downs, to Mr. Cleveland, dated June 1, 1759.*

"Capt. Angel, in the Stag, returned to the Downs this morning, with the French privateer cutter I sent him after, which he took yesterday. She is called *La Dunkerquoise*, capt. Stephen Francis Pottier, of Dunkirk, of eight carriage guns, and 51 men; had been out 48 hours, and taken nothing."

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, at which two persons received sentence of transportation for 14 years, 18 for seven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped.

#### MONDAY, 4.

Being his royal highness the prince of Wales's birth-day, when he entered into the 22d year of his age, it was observed at court with



with great ceremony, and the demonstrations of joy, from all ranks of people, were universal, both in town and country.

TUESDAY, 5.

Admiralty Office. Captain Moore, commander of his majesty's ship the Adventure, has taken the Countess de la Serre French privateer, of 22 guns (but only 13 mounted) and 187 men, with two ransomers on board, after an engagement of two hours, in which the enemy had 26 men killed and 15 wounded, and the Adventure but two wounded.

FRIDAY, 8.

Kensington. This day the Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by the Right Hon. the earl of Essex, one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

*The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.*

*May it please your Majesty,*

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the satisfaction of seeing your royal grandson, the prince of Wales, that great object of your majesty's paternal care and solicitude, arrived at his age of twenty-one years, mature in all the accomplishments that can add lustre to his high dignity, or command the love and veneration of mankind.

Long may his royal highness enjoy the benefit of your majesty's salutary precepts and example, and continue to make your majesty the amplest returns of filial duty and respect. May his royal highness live to emulate the virtues that have endeared your majesty's sacred person and government to a free people; and may there never be wanting one of your majesty's illustrious race to perpetuate the blessings we derive from your auspicious reign.

Permit us, most gracious sovereign, to embrace this opportunity of assuring your majesty, that no hostile threats can intimidate a people animated by the love of liberty, and inspired with a sense of duty and affection to your majesty; who, confiding in the Divine Providence, and the experienced wisdom and vigour of your majesty's councils, are resolved to employ their utmost efforts towards enabling your majesty to repel the insults, and defeat the attempts of the ancient enemies of your majesty's crown and kingdom.

*To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.*

The cordial expressions of your constant  
June, 1759.

attachment to my person and family, are very agreeable to me; and I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your zeal and affection.

I have the firmest confidence in the fidelity and spirit of my people, and I trust I shall be well enabled, under the Divine Providence, to defeat and frustrate the most daring attempts of the ancient enemy of my crown.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

After which his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman; Matthew Blakiston, Esq; alderman; William Stephenson, Esq; alderman; James Hodges, Esq; town-clerk.

SATURDAY, 9.

Saville-House. This day the Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, waited on his royal highness the prince of Wales, and being introduced by the Right Hon. lord Robert Bertie, one of the lords of his royal highness's bedchamber, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech:

*To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

Your royal highness having happily attained your age of twenty-one years, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to compliment your royal highness upon an event so pleasing to the king, and so very interesting to his majesty's faithful subjects.

But permit us, Sir, at the same time, without offending the modesty which so eminently distinguishes and adorns your character, to express the yet greater pleasure we enjoy in beholding your royal highness possessed of every virtue and accomplishment which we had reason to presage from the excellence of your genius, and the goodness of your disposition.

When we consider your royal highness's exemplary piety, your dutiful deportment towards the king, your respectful affection for your august mother, your early knowledge of the constitution and true interests of these kingdoms, and your solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the people, we form the most agreeable prospects, and reflect with gratitude upon the wisdom and attention that have been employed to cultivate these noble sentiments in your princely breast.

May they more and more endear your royal highness to his majesty, and hereafter be exerted in a higher sphere in preserving the religious and civil rights, happily entrusted to the protection of his majesty's illustrious house.



*To which his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer.*

*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

I return you my hearty thanks for this mark of your duty to the king, and attention to me. You may always depend upon my warmest wishes for the prosperity of this great city, and for whatever can in the least promote the trade and manufactures of my native country.

They had all the honour to kiss his royal highness's hand.

Leicester-House. They also waited on her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. chamberlain to her royal highness, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech.

*To her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.*

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, warmed with the most dutiful affection for his majesty, and with gratitude to your royal highness, for the early and repeated marks of your regard, humbly beg leave to compliment your royal highness upon the happiness of seeing your illustrious son, the prince of Wales, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, endowed with every noble quality which maternal fondness could hope, or a free people wish, in the heir apparent to the crown.

These, Madam, are the fruits, these the glorious rewards of your royal highness's pious instructions and example.

By having thus laid the foundation of our future happiness and prosperity, your royal highness has secured the blessings of the present age, and a name of distinguished honour in the future annals of Great-Britain.

*To whom her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer.*

*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

I return you many thanks for your obliging compliment; my utmost ambition has ever been to see my son answer the expectation of his country; if I have succeeded in that, all my wishes are compleated.

They all had the honour to kiss her royal highness's hand.

TUESDAY, 12.

An address of the ministers and elders of the church of Scotland, met in general assembly, was presented to his majesty, and graciously received.

FRIDAY, 15.

Two houses, and a workshop, were consumed by fire, in Cold-bath-fields.

MONDAY, 18.

Catherine Knowland was executed, at Tyburn, pursuant to her sentence (see p. 219.) Andrew Grant, and George Symonds, were reprieved.

MONDAY, 25.

Jacob Tonson and Edmund Proudfoot,

Esqrs. paid their fines for sheriff of London and Middlesex.

At Guildhall, George Errington, and Paul Vaillant, Esqrs. had the majority of hands, for sheriffs for the year ensuing.

There is now, in Aldersgate workhouse, one Isabella Brans, otherwise Gillum, 111 years of age, who is in perfect health.

Richard Asley, and Jeremiah Marlowe, Esqrs. have paid their fines, to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of this city and county: Mr. Fowler disqualified, by swearing himself insufficient in point of fortune.

Mr. Shaftoe rode 50  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles at Newmarket, in 1 hour 48', and 58", for a wager of 1000 guineas.

The city of Exeter have addressed the king, the prince of Wales, and the princess dowager, on his royal highness's coming of age, which addresses were very graciously received.

[Addresses have been presented to the king, from the governors and councils of Jamaica and North-Carolina, and from the two battalions of the Norfolk militia, the lord lieutenant and officers of the militia of the county of Huntingdon, and the city of York.]

There is now in the garden of George Montgomery, Esq; at Chippenham-hall, near Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, the largest American aloe plant, now coming in flower, that ever was seen in England. It is 104 years old, and it is thought it will be 40 feet high.

A house at New Mills, near Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, was consumed by fire; damage 1000l.

Considerable damage was also lately done at Liverpool, by fire, at a tar and oil warehouse.

The militia of several counties have been reviewed this month, by their commanding officers, in the presence of the lords lieutenants, and great numbers of persons of distinction. They all performed their exercise amazingly well, behaved dutifully to their superiors, soberly in their quarters, and seemed full of cheerfulness and alacrity, and ready to march wherever they were ordered, for the defence of their country.

A map has been lately published at Petersburg, of the country adjoining to the north-west of California, which extends and joins to the continent of Asia, and proves the north-west passage to China, which has been so long sought, impracticable.

*The following is an authentick List of the officers killed, wounded, and dead, belonging to the Forces under the Command of the Hon. General Barrington, from their leaving England, to the 30th of April last.*

3d regiment, Howard's. Capt. Imber, Lieut. Campbell, Ensign Greenwood, dead; Ensign Griear, killed; Lieut. Bailie, wounded.—4th regiment, Durocre's. Lieut. Dorell, Lieut. Abbit, Lieut. Gray, dead; Capt. Dalmahoy, Lieut. Winchester, killed; Col.



1759.

Col. Campbell, Ensign Meredith, wounded. — 61st regiment, Elliott's. Ensign Horner, dead; Capt. Gunning, killed; Lieut. Rowland, wounded. — 63d regiment, Watson's. Lieut. Ralph, Ensign Williams, dead; Lieut. Col. Desbrisay, Major Trolop, Lieut. Read, killed; Capt. Gilman, Lieut. Harr, wounded. — 64th regiment, Barrington's. Capt. Sneyd, Lieut. Walker, Ensign Lwing, Surgeon Webb, Do. Mate Robinson, Do. Mate Hudson, dead; Lieut. Maxwell, Lieut. Bell, Ensign Southouse, wounded. — 65th regiment, Armiger's. Lieut. Col. Salt, Lieut. Cromelin, Lieut. Donaldson, dead; Ensign Leech, killed; Capt. Stevens, Lieut. Ferrell, Lieut. Campbell, wounded. — 38th regiment, Ross's. Lieut. Stewart, dead; Lieut. Piasnow, killed; Major Melvill, Ensign Dunbar, Surgeon Nicholson, wounded. — 42d regiment, Highlanders. Major Anstruther, Capt. Arbuthnot, dead; Ensign M'Lean, killed; Major M'Lean, Lieut. M'Lean, Lieut. Leslie, Lieut. St. Clair, Lieut. Robinson, wounded. — Artillery. Lieut. Tynhall, killed; Capt. Innis, wounded. — Mr. Jack, engineer, dead. — Total of officers dead 22; killed 11; wounded 21.

*A List of the French Navy, at the Ports of Brest, Rochefort, and Port Louis; to rendezvous at Brest, and to be commanded by Messrs. de Conflans, de la Motte, and de Beaufremont.*

## In BREST Harbour.

## Guns.

Royal Louis	116	} Built as high as the middle deck. Wants a thorough repair.
Duc de Bourbon	84	
Palmier	74	
Le Tonnant, M. de Beaufremont	80	} Carpenters work completed, and rigging with all expedition, the third of May, 1759.
Le Formidable, M. de la Motte	80	
Le Soleil, M. de Conflans	80	
Le Bisarre, Prince de Mauhazon	64	
Le Heros	74	
Le Thesee	64	
Le Superbe	74	
Le Magnifique	74	
Le June	70	
Le Intrepide	74	

## In BREST Road, May 7, 1759.

L'Eclair	64	} Fitted for the sea. The 4 last ships came from Rochefort, the 24th of April last.
Northumberland	64	
Sphinx	64	
Dauphin Royal	70	
Dragon	64	
Gorieux	64	} Fitted for sea.
Indefatigable	74	
	64	

## In PORT LOUIS, May 16, 1759.

L'Orient, M. de Guichenot	80	} Fitted for sea.
Briant	74	
Echelle	64	
Solitaire	64	} Fitting for sea.
Dauphin	74	

## At ROCHEFORT.

Le Hardi 64 }  
St. Michel 64 } Repairing.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 30. JAMES Brusby, of Whitehall, Esq; was married to Miss Cozens, with a fortune of 12,000l.

Thomas Mytton, of Shipton, in Shropshire, Esq; to Miss Edwards.

June 1. Rt. Hon. the earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Miss White.

Thomas Pettat, of King Stanley, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Paul.

7. Rev. Mr. De Bous, to Miss Loubier, a 12,000l. fortune.

Samuel Taylor, of Bromyard, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Sally Forbes.

John Freeman, jun. of Clifton, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Freeman.

12. Peter Serle, Esq; to Miss Wentworth, of Curzon-street.

14. Hon. Henry Bathurst, one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas, to Miss Scawen.

Sir Samuel Duckenfield, of Duckenfield-hall, in Cheshire, Bart. to Miss Warner, of St. John's-square.

15. Philip Montague, Esq; to Miss Partington.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq; to Mrs. Hamilton.

Lord viscount M'Duff, eldest son of the earl of Fife, to lady Dorothy Sinclair, only daughter of the earl of Caithness.

Rev. Dr. Markham, master of Westminster school, to Miss Goddard.

Herbert Perrot Packington, Esq; to Mrs. Wilde.

20. Sir John Barker, Bart. to Miss Lucy Lloyd.

May 28. Lady of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, was delivered of a son.

29. — of William Bromley, Esq; of a son and heir.

June 9. Lady Feverham, of a daughter.

15. Lady of the lord keeper, of a daughter.

18. Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Keppel, of a daughter.

19. Countess of Suffex, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

May 21. D R. Robert Pollock, professor of divinity, in the university of Aberdeen.

30. Charles Montague, Esq; member for Northampton, in four parliaments.

Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.

31. John Dalston, Esq; member for Westmoreland.

June 1. Dr. Stephens, one of the executors of the late dukes of Marlborough.

James Nihell, M. D. author of some physical pieces.

4. Relict of Sir Edward Ward, of Bixley, in Norfolk, Bart.

6. Lieut. gen. Philip Bragg, colonel of the 28th regiment of foot.



9. Rev. Dr. Sterne, prebendary of Durham.

John Clarke, Esq; an eminent West-India merchant.

11. Edward Barker, Esq; late curfitor baron and treasurer of the Tenth-office.

Robert Fowler, of Skendlethorpe, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

12. Stephen Crow, of Bridport, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

15. Robert Surman, Esq; late an eminent Banker.

16. Jeremiah Freeman, Esq; an eminent merchant.

17. Thomas Potter, Esq; joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, &c. member for Oakhampton.

Charles Ackers, of St. John's-street, Esq; an eminent printer; in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and one of the court of assistants of the Stationers company, after a long illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude. He was a gentleman of remarkable honour and punctuality in his dealings, and a useful and valuable friend.

19. Joseph Taylor, Esq; clerk of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Thomas Stevens, Esq;

Edward Pauncefort, of Early-Court, in Berkshire, Esq;

21. Mr. Samuel Bridgman, one of the common-council for the ward of Cheap.

23. Abraham Daking, of Bishopsgate-street, Esq;

24. James More Molyneux, Esq; member for Haslemere.

James Barnard, Esq; an eminent solicitor in chancery.

Donald Cameron, of Kinnicklabar, in Rannach, North-Britain, aged 130. He married a wife when he was 100.

Lately, at Geneva, the Rt. Hon. the earl of Gainborough, aged about 19.

Theodore Richardson, Esq; merchant at Madeira.

William Petrin, of Jamaica, Esq;

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Forster was presented to the rectory of Chartham, in Kent.—Dr. Markham, to a golden prebend of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Lowther, to the rectory of Upper Leigh, in Devonshire.—Mr. William Basket, to the rectory of Moulton, in Cheshire.—Mr. Henry Bathurst, to the vicarage of Swanscombe, in Norfolk.—Wm. Reeves, M. A. to the rectory of Walsin, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Charles Winkins, to the rectory of Uppington, and chapelry of Horsley, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Cayley, to the residentiaryship of the cathedral of York.—Richard Batson, B. A. to the rectory of Hampton-Boys, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Bearcroft, to the rectory of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Thomas Wickings, M. A. to hold

the rectories of St. Peter, and St. Owen, in Hereford, with the rectory of Mordeford, in Herefordshire.—To enable Mr. James Pitcairn to hold the rectory of Compton-Bassett, with the rectory of West-Kington, in Wiltshire.—To enable Mr. Henchman to hold the rectory of Folk, in Dorsetshire, with the rectory of Burford, in Wiltshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W Hitehall, June 2. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace Thomas Holles duke of Newcastle, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Henry Bilson Legge, Robert Nugent, and James Grenville, Esqrs. with lord North, to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.—To grant unto William earl of Besborough, and the Hon. Robert Hampden, Esq; the office of post-master-general, in the room of Thomas earl of Leicester, and Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. both deceased.

—, June 16. The king has been pleased to grant unto William Yea, of Pyrland, in the parish of Taunton St. James, in the county of Somerset, Esq, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Clavering, Esq; to be one of his majesty's aid de camps, and to command and take rank as a colonel of foot.—Hugh Valence Jones, Esq; to be a commissioner of excise, and a chief commissioner and governor of and for all and every other his majesty's revenues, profits, and incomes whatsoever, due and owing, arrears and payable unto his majesty, in the kingdom of Ireland.—To grant unto Richard Cumberland, Esq; the offices of provost marshal, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the crown, of and in his majesty's province of South-Carolina, in America, in the room of Thomas Lowndes, and Hugh Watson, deceased.—To constitute Ralph Bigland, Esq; bluemantle pursuivant at arms, to be Somerset herald at arms, in the room of John Warburton, Esq; deceased.

From the rest of the Papers.

Dr. Hardinge is appointed physician extraordinary to his majesty.

His royal highness prince Edward, is appointed post-captain in the navy, and captain of the Phenix man of war.—Hon. gen. Barrington, col. of the 40th regiment of foot.—Hon. Charles Townshend, colonel of the 64th regiment of foot.—Lieut. Col. Carey, an additional major of the 1st regiment of guards, with the rank of colonel.—John Del Garro, Esq; Lieut. Col. of Ar-miger's regiment of foot, and Tevil Appleton, Esq; major.—Sandys Hill, Esq; major of the 1st regiment of dragoon guards.

Alterations



*Alterations in the List of Parliament.*

**BANBURY.** Lord North, re-elected on promotion.  
 Camelford. ——— Burton, Esq; in the room of Sir John Lade, deceased.  
 Dover. Dr. Simpson, ——— of Mr. Jones, promoted.  
 Westmoreland. Robert Lowther, Esq; ——— of John Dalton, Esq; deceased.

B—K—T—.

**R**OBERT Sawyer, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, baker.  
 Timothy Carter, of Beccles, in Suffolk, apothecary.  
 Abraham Ford, of Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, iron-master.  
 Jacob Bright, of Lawrence-lane, warehouseman and factor.  
 William Gibson, of Birmingham, linendraper.  
 Henry Dobbins, of Holborn, warehouseman.  
 William Penkett, of Chester, merchant.  
 John Ainsworth, of Chelmsford, clockmaker.  
 John Ham, of Reading, innholder.  
 Bartholomew Alston, of St. Martin's-lane, merchant.  
 William Baker, of Kidderminster, weaver.  
 John Young, of Whitechapel, dealer in tallow.  
 George Smart, of Cannon-street, vintner.  
 George Wheelwright, of Long Ditch, victualler.  
 Hermanus Waag, of St. Mary-Axe, merchant.  
 Robert Lee, of Westminster, plumber.  
 Henry Winstanley, of Liverpool, merchant.  
 Isaac Midman, of Wallingford, chapman.  
 Thomas Somervell, of Bread-street, linendraper.  
 Nicholas Butler, of High Holborn, upholsterer.  
 Daniel Bayley, of Delahey-street, scrivener.  
 Peter Chamberlayne, of Norwich, carpenter.

## COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, June 23, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 8.  
 Ditto at Sight 35 4 a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 5.  
 Rotterdam 35 9.  
 Antwerp, no Price.  
 Hamburgh 37 9.  
 Paris 1 Day's Date 30  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
 Ditto, a Usance 30  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Bourdeaux, ditto 30  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Cadiz 40.  
 Madrid 39  $\frac{7}{8}$  a 40.  
 Bilboa 39  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Leghorn 49  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$ .  
 Naples, no Price.  
 Genoa 48  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Venice 50  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Lisbon 5s. 5d.  $\frac{7}{8}$  a 6d.  
 Porto 5s. 5d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
 Dublin 10  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

From the St. Christopher's Gazette, April 25.

A MEMORIAL presented to the General of the French Islands, by the Governors and Lieutenants du Roi of the several Quarters in the Island of Martinico, Jan. 1, 1759.

**T**HE orders given us by the general, the 25th of last November, for holding our several districts in readiness to march; and the reports spread of an armament fitted out in England, which was said to be destined for these colonies, have determined us to lay before the general the condition of this island, and its different districts, the

command of which is intrusted to us, under his directions.

The precautions necessary for securing his majesty's possessions become more pressing, as we are threatened by the enemy; and we should think ourselves deficient in our duty, if we omitted representing to our governor the means conducive to the security and defence of the island.

Our trade with the Dutch is become our sole dependance: The general must be convinced of it, since he has authorized it: We can expect no succour from Europe, as we have been abandoned by it ever since the war broke out: And the manner in which traders have been suffered to come among us has been of little service to the colony. The merchants, who have had permissions granted them, have abused and defeated the intention of the general. Possessed of this privilege, they have made themselves the arbitrary disposers of all provisions brought in, and of all our own commodities sent out; and of consequence, the former have been at a high price as their avarice could raise it, and the latter as low as self-interest could sink it. While the general meant providing, by this means, supports for the country, and the inhabitants were the object of his good intentions, they, by a criminal abuse of the permissions granted, have not reaped the least benefit from them. The colony, for two months, has been destitute of all kinds of provisions: The view of the general was to provide some in sending men of war to convoy vessels from St. Eustatius to this island; but the use the merchants of St. Pierre's have made of their permissions has destroyed all our expectations of relief by that method. By this means, the island still suffers the want of provisions; all our own commodities lie upon our hands; and masters are unable to support their slaves, who are perishing thro' hunger. The interests of the king and country are mutual and reciprocal; the loss of negroes diminishes his majesty's revenue; and the great, not to say the entire stop put to the exportation of our commodities, is such a blow to our trade, that we feel it in the most sensible manner. Many of our inhabitants have not been able to repair the mischief and damage done their buildings and plantations by the last hurricane; and their reduced situation incapacitated them from furnishing negroes, so easily as could have been wished, for the use of the publick works. Every one is animated with the warmest zeal and inclination: But ought we not to be apprehensive of dreadful consequences from slaves who are half-starved, and to whom all bondage is equal. Misery debases mankind; and when it has reduced them to a precarious situation, we often find them have recourse to confusion and despair, as a remedy against the ills which oppress them,

From



From the accounts we daily receive of what passes in our districts, and the enquiries it is our duty to make into every condition, we can, without exaggeration, affirm, that the best provided of our inhabitants partake largely of the present calamity, and want many of the common necessities of life, whilst others have not so much as a grain of salt in their houses.

Another great misfortune is, that the inhabitants are reduced to the necessity of killing their cattle, to keep their negro children, and sick people alive. But this resource must soon fail, and our mills stand still for want of cattle to work them; and by this means, we shall consume beforehand the reserve we might otherwise have in case of a siege.

It is sufficient to represent to the general these misfortunes: The goodness of his heart for a people entrusted to his care will point out a remedy, in suppressing the permissions granted to particular merchants, and in permitting neutral vessels to come freely into all our ports, and trade with the inhabitants, without first addressing themselves to the merchants. When every quarter becomes stocked with provisions, and men can eat, we shall see their zeal, which the famine had damped, revive again; and when the inhabitants see their properties secured, by finishing the publick works, and taking all precautions necessary for their defence, they will be easy, and unite themselves in repulsing the enemy with the courage they have always hitherto testified. Care, however, ought to be taken for securing his majesty's duties, and there is a method of doing it; for in every port where there are no guns to command such vessels importing the provisions, the commandant of the quarter may oblige the custom-house officers to visit them, and bring their sails on shore till the king's duties are paid.

In times of calamity, the king gives every assistance to his distressed subjects, and this colony claims help and relief against the famine which is devouring it.

The citadel of Fort Royal seems the principal object on which the safety and defence of the country depends: The loss of that must necessarily be attended with the loss of the whole island: We may indeed retire into the woods; but how are we to subsist there? When the enemy are become masters of this place, how are we to expect succours from without? The whole colony ought to make the most vigorous efforts to stop the progress of an invading enemy, and every man will set about it in earnest, if the fort was properly provided with every thing for its safety and defence; and if magazines for furnishing the necessities of life, as well as of war, were established in the different quarters of the island. Signed,

Chaillon, Lou. Villiers,  
De Folleville, De Poincey,  
De Lignery, Rouille.

[The French Officer's Journal in our next.]

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

IN our last, we left prince Henry of Prussia, with the army under his command, advancing into Franconia. Upon the approach of the Prussians, the imperial army, whose head quarters were then at Cullembach, retired to Bamberg; but besides the skirmish the Prussians had with general Macguire, as mentioned in our last, they had two successive skirmishes with a detachment of the Imperialists under general Reid, in both of which they had the advantage; and after a short bombardment, they obliged M. de Busseck to surrender Cronach, and the castle of Rotenberg. They then began their march towards Bamberg; and though the Imperialists were to be soon rejoined by general Macguire, and their several other detachments, yet they found they could not venture an engagement with prince Henry; but on the 14th ult. retired from thence to Nuremberg, and probably would have been followed by prince Henry; but upon his being informed that a large body of Austrians, under general Gemmingen, had entered Saxony, he was obliged to return into that country, and therefore from Bamberg he set out upon his return on the 21st, after having raised large contributions in the bishoprick of Bamberg, and marquisate of Cullembach, part of which was paid in ready money, and for the rest he carried hostages along with him. Beside this, he carried off, or destroyed, all the magazines that had been provided for the subsistence of the imperial army, and no less than 1500 of their troops were sent prisoners to Leipzig.

Upon the retreat of the Prussians, the Imperialists sent a detachment, under count Palfy, to harass their rear, who came up with it, on the 30th, near Hoff; but they caught a tartar; for after a smart engagement, they were defeated, with the loss of general Kleefeld taken prisoner, and the prince of Stolberg either taken or killed, beside a large number of men; and, in their turn, were pursued by the Prussians as far as Beirat. Upon the return of the Prussians into Saxony, the Austrians under general Gemmingen retired to Commota, in Bohemia, and the imperial army soon after began to move back again towards Bamberg, where they arrived on the 13th inst. being reduced to not above 10,000 men, because all the Austrian regiments but four have left them, and are marched into Bohemia, upon an apprehension that prince Henry designed to pay another visit to that kingdom; but it is now said, that he is marched, with his whole army, in two columns, towards the Oder, to meet the Russians, part of whom have already entered Pomerania, and another part are marching towards the Lower Silesia.

As the king of Prussia has been obliged to withdraw most of his troops that were under general



general Fouquet, in Upper Silesia, in order to send them against the Russians, the Austrian general de Ville, has taken the advantage of it, to advance into that part of Silesia belonging to the king of Prussia, and on the 29th ult. was encamped within sight of Neiss.

As to the Prussian army, under the king in person, and the Austrian army under marshal count Daun, they remained in the same position when our last accounts came from thence; but the approach of the Russians will probably make both alter their position in a very short time.

Soon after the middle of last month, the French armies, both upon the Upper and Lower Rhine assembled, and began to move towards one another; and on the 3d inst. they joined, near Marburg, from whence they marched northward, and on the 10th arrived at Corbach, where marshal Contades took up his head quarters; and on the 11th some of their light troops took possession of Cassel without opposition, as general Imhoff, with the troops under his command, had before retired towards Paderborn. On the 12th marshal Contades encamped at Stadtsberg; and in the mean time, the duke de Braglio, who commands the right wing, marched from Cassel into the territories of Hanover, where he took possession of Munden and Gottingen. During these marches of the French army, the allied army being assembled, marched only to Lipstadt; and, by our last accounts, were encamped about Soest and Werle, where, if they remain, the two armies must soon come to blows; for they are come so near one another, that on the 14th there was a smart skirmish between two of their advanced parties, between Lieberg and Wurrenberg, in which, we are told, that the allies had many killed, and 300 made prisoners; but as the account comes from Dusseldorp, now possessed by the enemy, they say nothing of the loss of the French.

By a convention entered into between the Swedes and Russians, on the 2d of March last, they are to form a strong united squadron, to act this summer in the Baltick; and from Dantzick, we have advice, that on the 31st ult. the Russian fleet appeared two leagues out at sea, and made a signal to the three Russian men of war then in that road, who immediately weighed anchor and joined them, and in a short time they were all out of sight.

Paris, June 15. On the 6th, as the Pleyade and Oiseau frigates were returning from Marseilles to Toulon, they were discovered by the English fleet, and three ships of the line, and twenty boats, were sent to give chase. After exchanging some broadsides, the wind turned against the frigates, and as they could not get into the harbour of Toulon, they ran on shore at the Seblet, under the protection of two batteries of six and eight guns, 18 pounders. The English came up, and by a very brisk fire,

several times dismounted the batteries, which being as often repaired, maintained a smart fire for five hours. Two of the English ships were so much damaged, that they were obliged to send for thirty boats to tow them. Three or four of these boats were sunk by our bombs. When the firing ceased, the enemy stood out to sea. Had not the wind favoured their retreat, we should certainly have taken or sunk some of their vessels. [We shall probably have soon a different account of this affair from our own people.]

The following article will shew what an immense fortune may be amassed by preaching and pretended sanctity.

Naples, May 29. Last week the apartment of the late father Pepe, the jesuit, for whose pulpit and confession-box the people made such scrambling, was opened, in presence of our cardinal archbishop, and one of the king's ministers. There were found in it 600 ounces of gold in specie; bills amounting to 56,000 ducats; 1600lb. of wax; 10 copper vessels full of Dutch tobacco; three gold repeating watches; four snuff boxes made of rare shells; 200 silk handkerchiefs, and a capital of 300,000 ducats. Before his death he made a present to Jesus church of a piece of velvet hangings, faced with gold, a large statue of the immaculate conception, of massy silver, and a fine pyramid to be erected in the front of the church.

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76. MONTHLY CATALOGUE  
for May and June, 1759.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **M**R. Spooner's Paraphrase of the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, pr. 5s. Dilly.

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# 344 The Monthly Catalogue for May and June, 1759.

13. Genuine Remains of Mr. Samuel Butler. Published by R. Thyer, 2 Vols. 8vo. Tonson.

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25. A Treatise on Happiness, pr. 4d. Dilly.

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27. Dr. Free's whole Speech at Sion College, pr. 6d. Scott.

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29. Candid Reflections on the Expedition to Martinico, pr. 1s. Johnson.

30. Popery Unmask'd, pr. 1s. Keith.

31. Vol. L. Part II. of the Philosophical Transactions for 1758, pr. 12s. in Sheets. Davis and Reymers. (Some Extracts from this Volume hereafter.)

## POETICAL.

32. The Orphan of China. A Tragedy. By A. Murphy, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Vaillant. (See p. 265.)

33. A Hymn after sore Eyes, pr. 6d. Owen.

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43. Time, Wisdom, and Glory: A Poem. By Mr. Lockman, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

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## ENTERTAINMENT.

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BILLS of Mortality, from May 15, to June 19.

Christened	Males	673	1326
	Females	653	
Buried	Males	797	1610
	Females	813	
Died under 2 Years old			536
Between 2 and 5			182
5 and 10			72
10 and 20			89
20 and 30			145
30 and 40			147
40 and 50			134
50 and 60			99
60 and 70			100
70 and 80			67
80 and 90			19
90 and 100			10

Buried	Within the Walls	—	1610
	Without the Walls	—	131
	In Mid. and Surry	—	387
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	728

Weekly, May	22	—	316
	29	—	326
June	5	—	335
	12	—	299
	19	—	334

Decreased in the Burials, from May 15, to June 12, 70.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

Dr. 1s. 8d 1/2.

Notwithstanding our Addition of two Half Sheets extraordinary, we have been obliged to